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NOTE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECIPIENTS OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Government officials are invited to inquire about the availability of statistics on U.S.-NME trade other than those presented herein. The Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System contains the full detail of U.S. trade with all NME's as issued by the Census Bureau. These data are maintained by the Commission on an annual, quarterly, and monthly basis, and are generally available within 6 weeks after the close of the monthly reporting period. More information on this service may be obtained from the Chief, Trade Reports Division, USITC, telephone: (202) 523-1995.

INTRODUCTION

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to certain nonmarket economy countries (NME's). These countries include those listed in headnote 3(d) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) 1/ and others not listed in the headnote, 2/ viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), and Romania. 3/ Imports from Communist countries can be the subject of market disruption investigations by the Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Section 406 was included in the Trade Act because of concern, in the view of the Senate Committee on Finance, that a Communist country "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]." 4/

Under section 410, the Commission publishes a summary of trade data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and, until January 2, 1980, for the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As of that date, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

As stated in the statute, the reports in this series are to provide data on the effect, if any, of imports from NME's on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing those articles. Since U.S. trade with several of the NME's is negligible, the reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia,

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1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(d) of the TSUS: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Vietnam), North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ When most-favored-nation tariff treatment is accorded a Communist country, that country is no longer included in headnote 3(d).

3/ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NME's whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission determined that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision was effective with the 27th report. (27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, p. 1, hereinafter 27th Quarterly Report . . .). In the opinion of many analysts, Yugoslavia is not appropriately classified as an NME. Also, it is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Yugoslavia has special status with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is a leader among nonaligned countries.

4/ Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance. . ., S. Rept. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 2d sess. (1974), p. 210.

East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might possibly affect a domestic industry. However, data on U.S. trade with Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam are provided in the appendices to each report, and trade with these countries is included in totals for "All NME's" throughout the reports.

At present, China, Hungary, and Romania are the only NME's that receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of most NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provided that the benefits of trade-agreement concessions were not to be accorded to NME's. 1/ Poland's MFN status was restored in 1960, but was suspended indefinitely by the President in October 1982. Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying nondiscriminatory treatment to imports from most NME's, 2/ but it authorized the President to restore MFN status to countries meeting certain emigration policy criteria. MFN status was restored to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980 under section 405 of the act.

In the TSUS, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 3/ are set forth in column 2; these are the rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930. They are equal to or higher than the MFN rates in column 1. Since many column 2 rates are substantially higher than corresponding column 1 rates, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries subject to column 2 rates depend in some measure on the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. Detailed analysis in the report is generally done on a seven-digit TSUS (imports) or Schedule B (exports) basis, which is the basis on which the data are collected. Analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) categories. 4/ Data

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1/ More specifically, the provision applied to imports from the Soviet Union and "any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement." Presumably because Yugoslavia was not considered to be under Soviet domination, its MFN status was not suspended.

2/ This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted, i.e., Poland and Yugoslavia.

3/ Those nations referred to in headnote 3(d) of the TSUS.

4/ The SITC was developed by the United Nations Secretariat in 1950 as a common basis for the reporting of international trade data. In 1975, the U.N. Economic and Social Council recommended that member States begin reporting their trade statistics on the basis of Revision 2 of the SITC.

from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) and Schedule B are reclassified into SITC categories, using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

In this report, references to specific products (e.g., wheat) that are not identified by a numerical classification (e.g., SITC Group 041) are either 7-digit TSUSA items (U.S. imports) or 7-digit Schedule B items (U.S. exports). The TSUSA or Schedule B classification numbers of these items may be found in the tables in appendix B of this report, which lists leading items in trade with the NME's as a group and with individual NME's.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding agency. Thus, any statements made in the quarterly reports on East-West trade do not necessarily reflect the views of executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy. The information and analyses in this report are for the purpose of this report only. Nothing in this report should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority.

This report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during April-June 1986, and, where appropriate, during the first 6 months of the year. It examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the second quarter of 1986 are also discussed. A special section in the report updates the findings of the Commission's automated import monitoring system, which is now in its fifth year. The system scans all manufactured imports from NME suppliers and identifies any that meet specified criteria with respect to import penetration and the rate of import growth.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1893) can be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 523-1995, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436.

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SUMMARY

During April-June 1986, two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's totaled $2.9 billion--7.9 percent lower than the value of this trade during the corresponding quarter of 1985. U.S. exports to the NME's amounted to $1.4 billion during the quarter under review, 20.1 percent below their level during April-June 1985, but imports, which were $1.5 billion, exceeded their value during the corresponding quarter of 1985 by 6.2 percent. With imports $188.8 million higher than exports, the United States registered its first quarterly deficit in trade with the NME's since July-September 1985.

In a 6-month comparison, U.S. exports to the NME's declined by 15.4 percent from $3.7 billion during January-June 1985 to $3.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. Most of the decline was the result of a reduction in exports of grain to the Soviet Union, which plummeted 78.6 percent in value. During January-June 1986, Soviet imports of U.S. corn amounted to only 2.5 million metric tons valued at $268.6 million, and there were no U.S. shipments of wheat to the Soviet Union. In contrast, however, to the overall decline in U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, from $1.7 billion during January-June 1985 to $931.8 million during January-June 1986, exports to China increased by 7.5 percent in a similar comparison, from $1.6 billion to $1.8 billion, and, owing to higher shipments to Romania and Bulgaria, exports to Eastern Europe increased by 14.1 percent, from $351.2 million to $400.6 million. U.S. exports to the NME's of machines and equipment increased by 47.1 percent to $1.4 billion during January-June 1986. Almost 85 percent of this gain was attributable to higher shipments to China, but exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also increased.

U.S. imports from the NME's increased by 13.4 percent from $2.9 billion during January-June 1985 to $3.2 billion during January-June 1986. Most of the rise was the result of higher imports from China, which increased by 20.1 percent to $2.2 billion. This increase--as well as the overall rise in imports from the NME's--was primarily attributable to higher purchases of Chinese clothing and apparel accessories. Imports from the Soviet Union also increased, however, rising by 39.8 percent to $340.7 million during January-June 1986, but imports from Eastern Europe decreased by 9.3 percent to $729.0 million. Significantly higher gold bullion shipments were the main reason for the increase in imports from the Soviet Union, and a sharp fall in purchases of iron and steel products was the most important factor in the decline in imports from Eastern Europe.

The United States registered a deficit of $133.3 million in trade with the NME's during January-June 1986. This represented a sharp contrast with the corresponding period of 1985, when the United States had a surplus in trade with the NME's of $814.1 million.

During the quarter under review, the United States and China signed a protocol to the proposed bilateral income tax treaty. This addition to the original agreement, which was signed by President Reagan in April 1984, was negotiated in response to objections raised in the Senate that were blocking the treaty's ratification. The new protocol was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 12, but a vote by the full Senate was

delayed until July. (The treaty was ratified on July 24.) The two countries also signed four new technological cooperation agreements. These accords expanded the coverage of three separate bilateral programs that are designed to provide Government support for U.S. companies seeking opportunities to participate or expand their involvement in China's economic modernization. Another noteworthy development affecting U.S. commercial relations with China was an announcement by the Export-Import Bank of the United States that it had agreed to assist in financing some $87 million in U.S. exports to China. The agreement for $65.4 million, or 75 percent of the value of the export contract, was the first loan commitment the bank had made to China since 1981.

After 2 days of bilateral grain consultations in June, the United States had received no assurances that the Soviet Union would buy any more wheat during the current grain-agreement year ending September 30. The high price of U.S. wheat is believed to be the main reason for the absence of any Soviet purchases since November 1985.

President Reagan notified Congress of his decision to extend his general waiver authority under the emigration provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 and to continue for another year the waivers granting most-favored-nation tariff treatment to products imported from Romania, Hungary, and China. In his report to the Congress, however, the President emphasized that the decision on Romania had been a difficult one because of U.S. concern about the Romanian Government's performance in the areas of human rights and religious issues.

Two other developments during the quarter under review will be multilateral, rather than only bilateral, in the scope of their effects on commercial relations. Poland became the 151st member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on June 12, and China formally announced its intention to apply for reinstatement as a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on June 18. China was one of the founding members of the GATT but withdrew in 1950. (It formally applied to rejoin on July 15.)

During April-June, the Commission made affirmative final determinations in two antidumping cases involving imports from the NME's: iron construction castings and certain steel wire nails from China. NME's were also among the supplying countries in two import-relief investigations in which the Commission made negative determinations during the quarter under review. The products covered were certain metal castings and apple juice.

The fifth annual run of the Commission's East-West trade monitoring system identified two groups of manufactured products imported from an NME country that warrant further examination: lace goods from China and women's handbags and purses from China. The criteria used were (1) import growth in excess of 15 percent from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, and (2) penetration of the U.S. market of at least 1 percent by imports from an NME source and at least 10 percent by imports from all sources.

SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's declined by 7.9 percent from $3.1 billion during April-June 1985 to $2.9 billion during April-June 1986. During the quarter under review, U.S. imports from the NME's exceeded exports to these countries by $188.8 million (table 1). This was the first quarterly deficit for the United States in merchandise trade with the NME's since July-September 1985.

After declining from $2.0 billion during October-December 1985 to $1.8 billion during January-March 1986, U.S. exports to the NME's registered a second quarterly decline, falling to $1.4 billion during April-June 1986 (figure 1). In comparison with their levels during the corresponding periods of 1985, U.S. exports to the NME's were 11.3 percent lower during January-March 1986 and 20.1 percent lower during April-June 1986. The net result was a 15.4-percent decline in U.S. exports to the NME's from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986. Most of the decline was the result of a reduction in exports to the Soviet Union, which fell by 44.2 percent from $1.7 billion during January-June 1985 to $931.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986, as shipments of corn and wheat plummeted (table 2). U.S. exports to China during the quarter under review were slightly lower than during the corresponding period of 1985, but this decline was offset by an increase in sales from January-March 1985 to January-March 1986. As a result, U.S. exports to China increased by 7.5 percent to $1.8 billion during January-June 1986. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe 1/ increased by 14.1 percent from $351.2 million during January-June 1985 to $400.6 million during January-June 1986, owing to increased sales to Romania and Bulgaria. 2/

China remained the leading NME market for U.S. companies, and its share of U.S. exports to the NME's increased from 54.1 percent during 1985 to 56.6 percent during January-June 1986 (figure 2). The Soviet Union remained the second leading NME market for U.S. companies, but its share of U.S. exports to the NME's dropped from 34.5 percent during 1985 to 30.0 percent during January-June 1986. During January-June 1986, Romania was the largest East European purchaser of U.S. goods, displacing Poland, which had ranked first among the countries of the region during 1985.

After increasing from $1.5 billion during October-December 1985 to $1.7 billion during January-March 1986, U.S. imports from the NME's declined by 9.5 percent to $1.5 billion during April-June 1986 (figure 3). However, U.S. imports from the NME's during the quarter under review were 6.2 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1985. U.S. imports from the NME's during January-March 1986 were also higher than during the corresponding period of 1985. As a result, U.S. imports from the NME's increased by

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1/ Eastern Europe refers to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

2/ U.S. exports to Bulgaria increased by 237.3 percent to $75.1 million during January-June 1986 and shipments to Romania by 76.1 percent to $166.5 million during the same period. U.S. exports to all of the other East European countries declined from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by quarters, April 1985-June 1986

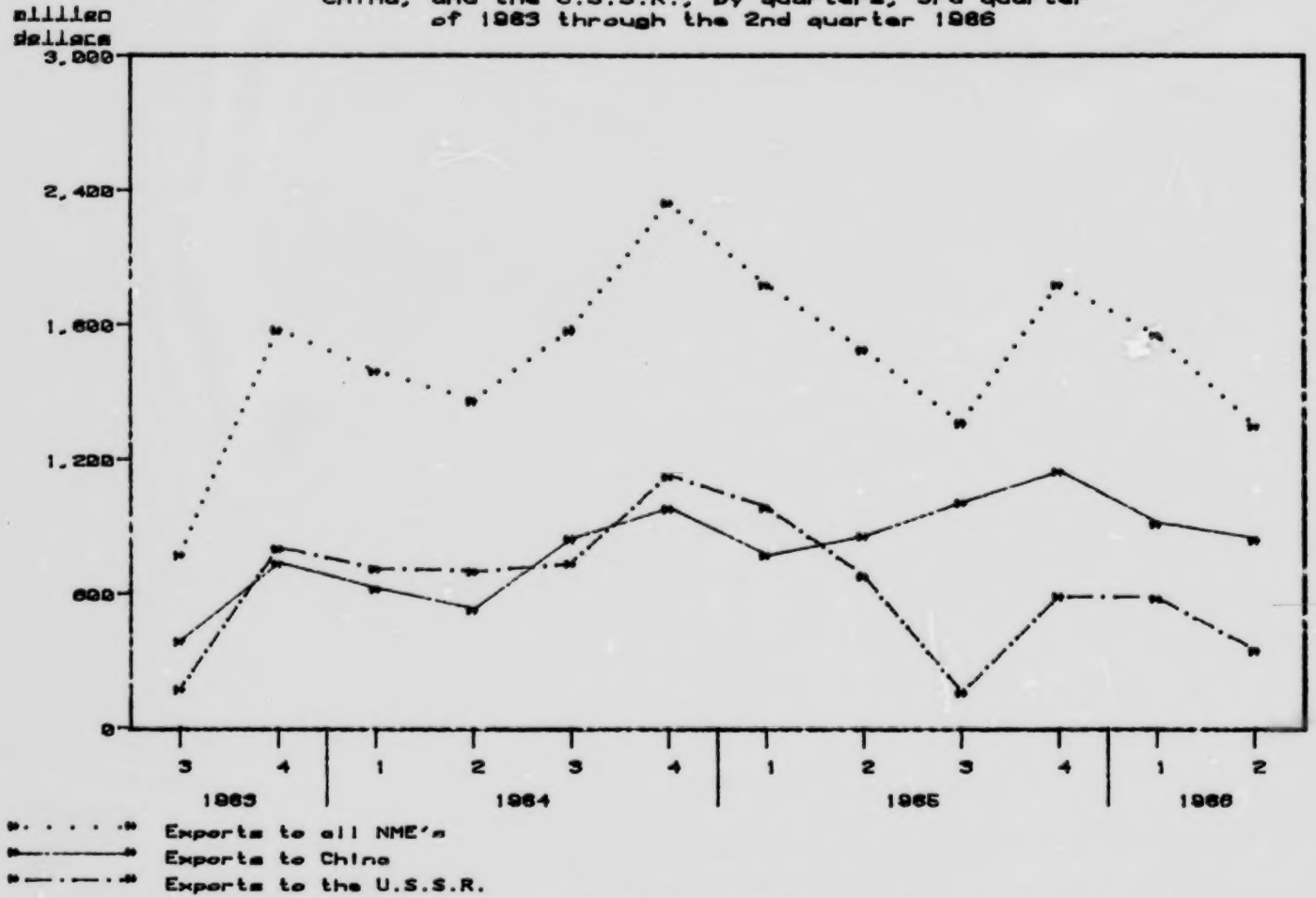
Item	1985			1986	
	April-June	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June
U.S. world trade:					
Exports----------million dollars--	52,740	48,821	50,828	52,014	50,493
Imports----------do----	87,689	84,393	88,753	92,483	90,128
Balance----------do----	-34,949	-35,572	-37,926	-40,469	-39,635
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	140,429	133,215	139,581	144,497	140,621
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports----------million dollars--	1,692	1,364	1,983	1,757	1,352
Imports----------do----	1,451	1,439	1,492	1,702	1,541
Balance----------do----	240	-75	492	55	-189
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	3,143	2,803	3,475	3,459	2,893
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports----------percent--	3.21	2.79	3.90	3.38	2.68
Imports----------do----	1.66	1.71	1.68	1.84	1.71

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1983 through the 2nd quarter 1986



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1984, 1985, January-June 1985, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

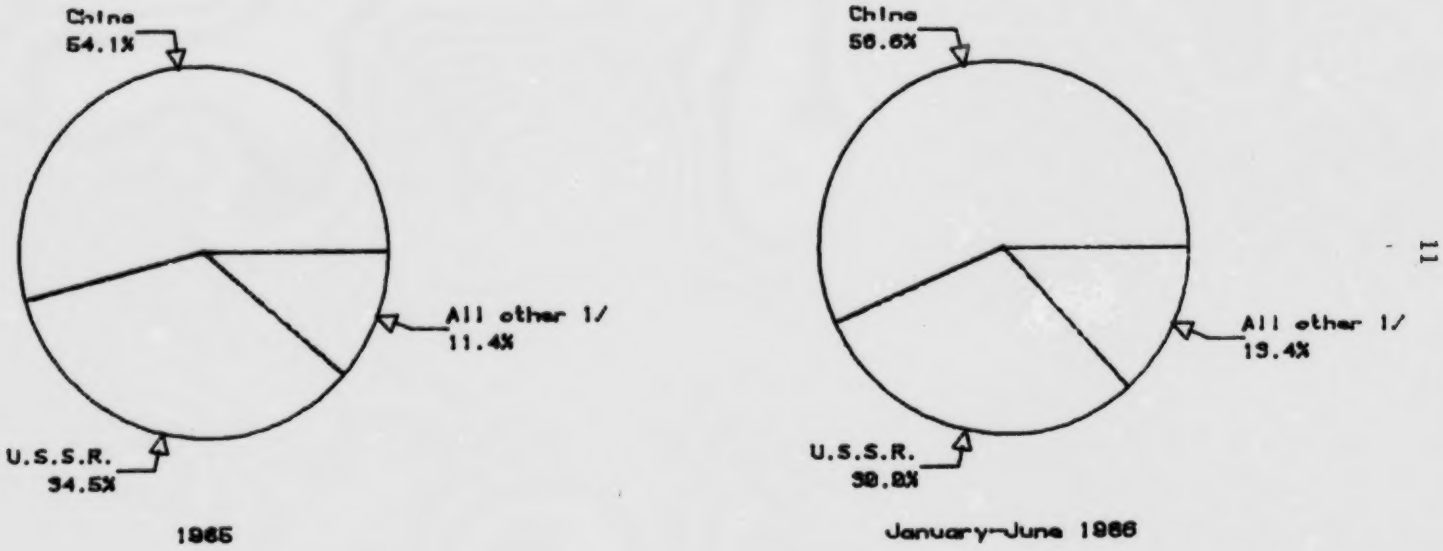
(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1984	1985	January-June--		April-June--	
			1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania	9,349	11,908	6,185	3,353	3,382	6
Bulgaria	44,087	103,489	22,258	75,066	9,104	9,462
China	2,988,480	3,796,200	1,636,353	1,759,725	860,663	844,382
Cuba	871	1,113	342	813	191	481
Czechoslovakia	58,098	62,623	29,470	28,906	16,993	17,425
East Germany	135,830	72,253	33,041	22,107	4,360	3,674
Hungary	85,177	92,094	55,583	34,921	18,658	21,401
Mongolia	116	32	23	51	14	5
North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	314,825	233,702	116,259	73,088	49,390	40,625
Romania	246,181	206,451	94,570	166,526	42,301	58,966
U.S.S.R	3,282,652	2,421,948	1,669,534	931,832	681,747	349,334
Vietnam	22,240	19,875	10,257	13,369	4,953	6,543
Total	7,187,906	7,021,687	3,673,875	3,109,756	1,691,755	1,352,305
Total, U.S. exports to the world	212,057,057	206,925,312	107,276,333	102,507,207	52,740,053	50,493,169

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

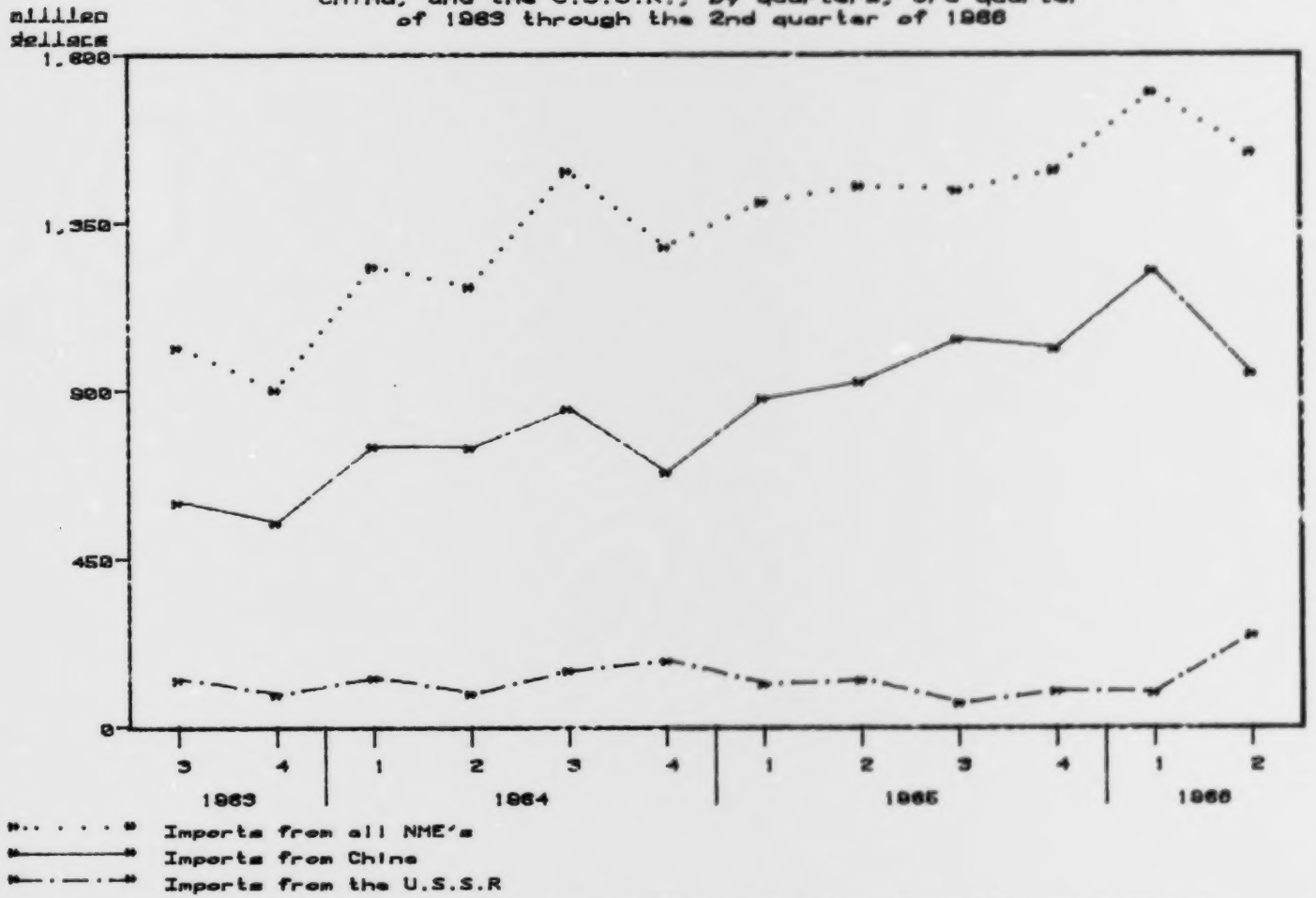
Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-June 1986



1/ Poland, Romania, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, and North Korea.

Figure 3.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1983 through the 2nd quarter of 1986



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

13.4 percent from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986. Most of the rise was due to imports from China, which increased by $363.0 million, or 20.1 percent, to $2.2 billion during the first half of 1986. The increase in imports from China was largely the result of higher purchases of clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84). U.S. imports from the Soviet Union also increased--by $96.9 million, or 39.8 percent, to $340.7 million--largely owing to a phenomenal rise in purchases of gold bullion. However, Poland was the only East European country that expanded its sales to the United States, and U.S. imports from Eastern Europe declined by 9.3 percent from $803.8 million during January-June 1985 to $729.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The most important factor in the decline in imports from Eastern Europe was a sharp fall in purchases of iron and steel products (SITC Division 67).

As in 1985, China was by far the most important NME supplier, and its share of U.S. imports from the NME's increased slightly to 67.0 percent during January-June 1986 (figure 4). Romania remained the second leading NME supplier, but its import share declined from 15.2 percent during 1985 to 12.9 percent during January-June 1986. The Soviet Union increased its share of U.S. imports from the NME's by 3.5 percentage points to 10.5 percent during January-June 1986.

The U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's during the quarter under review more than offset the $55.4-million surplus that the United States had during January-March 1986, resulting in a U.S. deficit of $133.3 million in trade with the NME's during January-June 1986. During the corresponding period of 1985, the United States had a surplus of $814.1 million in trade with the NME's. The deterioration in the U.S. trade balance was mostly attributable to trade with the Soviet Union and China. The U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviet Union narrowed from $1.4 billion during January-June 1985 to $591.2 million during January-June 1986, and the U.S. deficit in trade with China widened from $172.5 million to $412.1 million over the period. The U.S. trade balance with all the East European countries except Hungary and Poland improved, and the U.S. deficit in trade with Eastern Europe narrowed from $452.7 million during January-June 1985 to $328.4 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to the NME's declined from $3.7 billion during January-June 1985 to $3.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. The single most important factor in this decline was the 75.1-percent decline in U.S. grain sales to the NME's, which offset increases in exports of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7) and crude materials (SITC Section 2) over the period (table 3). (For U.S. exports to the NME's, by SITC Section and by country during April-June 1986, see table 4.)

As shipments of grain fell and those of machinery rose, the composition of U.S. exports to the NME's shifted. Agricultural commodities accounted for 44.9 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's during January-June 1985, but their

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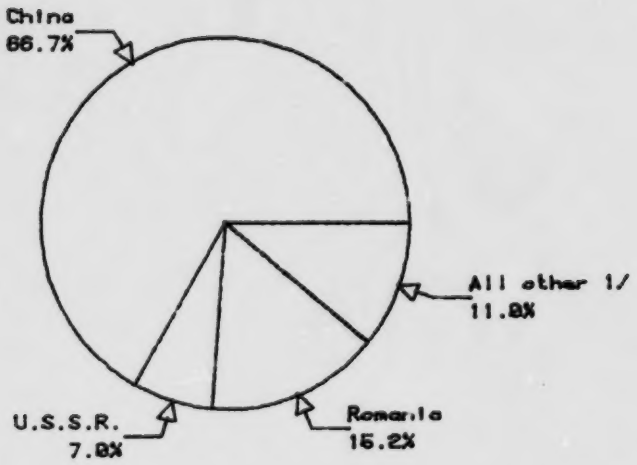
Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-June 1986



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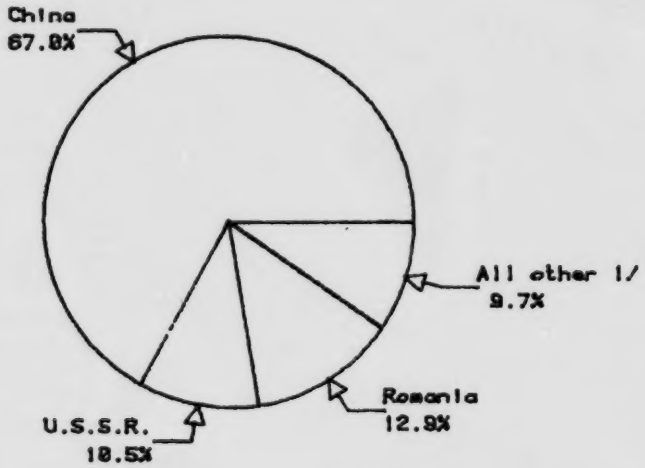

January-June 1986

1/ Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by SITC Sections, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	9,917	8,085	1,417	412
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,285	1,352	11	9
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	9,213	8,823	476	639
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4,634	4,231	58	69
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	790	580	55	14
5. Chemicals	11,164	11,252	425	382
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7,546	7,112	202	106
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	49,537	47,982	805	1,239
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,711	7,815	185	202
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5,479	5,276	41	38
Total	107,276	102,507	3,674	3,110
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	9.2	7.9	38.6	13.3
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.2	1.3	.3	.3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8.6	8.6	13.0	20.6
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4.3	4.1	1.6	2.2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.7	.6	1.5	.4
5. Chemicals	10.4	11.0	11.6	12.3
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7.0	6.9	5.5	3.4
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	46.2	46.8	21.9	39.8
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.2	7.6	5.0	6.5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5.1	5.1	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	155	5,364	-	193	1,465	789
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	2,155	295	-	656	-	859
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	9	87,071	-	4,560	452	677
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	1,713	3,592	-	2	-	3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	1,026	106,116	304	5,659	218	3,139
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	494	44,732	-	447	18	2,605
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	6	2,104	511,888	-	4,323	640	11,331
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	1,769	81,045	13	1,230	721	1,780
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	39	4,258	164	356	160	220
Total	6	9,462	844,382	481	17,425	3,674	21,401

SITC Section	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	-	-	9,664	470	60,757	-	78,856
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	3,168	255	2	-	7,390
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	1,498	27,901	118,455	54	240,678
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	15	8,138	14,977	-	28,440
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	1,163	-	4,545	-	5,728
5. Chemicals	-	-	9,459	2,855	74,261	61	203,096
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	2,155	406	1,992	217	53,066
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	6,210	18,030	60,397	-	614,928
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	-	1,116	812	13,587	139	102,217
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	6,179	98	361	6,071	17,905
Total	5	-	40,625	58,966	349,334	6,543	1,352,305

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

share declined to 27.9 percent during January-June 1986, despite a substantial increase in exports of soybeans over the period. 1/

Machines and equipment

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's increased by 47.1 percent from $941.7 million during January-June 1985 to $1.4 billion during January-June 1986. 2/ Almost 85 percent of this gain was attributable to higher shipments to China, but U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also increased.

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to China increased from $821.6 million during January-June 1985 to $1.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. Chinese purchases classified in all but one of the two-digit SITC Divisions that make up the machines and equipment category increased. However, the single most important explanation for the 45.8-percent increase in U.S. exports of machines and equipment to China was sales of nonroad vehicles (SITC Division 79), which increased from $172.7 million during January-June 1985 to $409.4 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Particularly noteworthy was the 351.9-percent increase in Chinese purchases of diesel-electric locomotives (table 5). During January-June 1985, China bought 37 locomotives, valued at $35.4 million, which represented 48.1 percent of total U.S. sales of this item. During the corresponding period of 1986, however, China bought 170 locomotives, valued at $159.8 million, and its share of total U.S. exports of diesel-electric locomotives rose to 87.1 percent (table 6). 3/ Chinese imports of aircraft, associated equipment, and parts thereof (SITC Group 792) also increased significantly, rising from $122.2 million to $243.0 million, in a similar comparison.

Despite the shortfall in Soviet hard-currency earnings resulting from declining oil prices, U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union increased by 55.6 percent from $66.1 million during January-June 1985 to $102.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986. However, much of this increase was attributable to deliveries of tracklaying tractors, which increased from nil during January-June 1985 to 222 units valued at

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1/ During the quarter under review, only 17.9 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's were classified as agricultural, compared with 36.3 percent during April-June 1985. For additional information on the changing composition of U.S. exports to the NME's, see 46th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 7.

2/ Machines and equipment are defined here as exports classified in SITC Section 7 (machinery and transport equipment), SITC Division 87 (professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus), and SITC Division 88 (photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, watches, and clocks). These categories account for most of the technological transfer that takes place through exports of commodities.

3/ Shipments of locomotives to China began in 1984 under a contract with the General Electric Corp. Deliveries under this contract were apparently completed during January-March 1985, and China did not import any locomotives from the United States during April-June 1985. In the spring of 1985, China signed a new contract with GE for additional deliveries in 1986. For information on the first contract, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 52-53 and 42d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 19, 21.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1986 from Jan.-June 1985		Value of exports to all NME's in January-June 1986
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	U.S.S.R	1,616.6	151.6	42,919
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	do	1,186.0	14.2	391,552
657.2180	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s	China	576.8	-.8	5,669
607.0842	Cut plate and structural carbon steel and iron waste and scrap	do	510.4	260.1	5,216
357.8040	Noncellulosic fibers for use in pneumatic tires	do	472.6	40.1	5,905
666.2578	Industrial machinery n.s.p.f. for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	do	441.7	9.9	4,492
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	351.9	149.8	159,800
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	Romania	350.3	24.9	2,907
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	do	325.1	15.2	5,486
685.4050	Tape recorders and parts, video, color	U.S.S.R	266.9	18.0	2,261
	Substantially decreased:				
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	Poland	-97.5	-55.9	1,035
694.4020	Nonmilitary airplanes, used or rebuilt	China	-95.6	33.8	1,476
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	do	-95.0	-24.4	8,614
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	Poland	-90.6	32.1	546
692.0564	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 44,000 pounds, nonmilitary, off-highway, rear dump, 70-100 ton capacity	China	-86.6	-35.7	542
607.0810	Carbon steel and iron waste and scrap, No. 1 heavy melting	do	-86.5	15.5	854
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split, other than grains	do	-84.7	-21.1	845
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	do	-82.9	-36.0	3,968
431.2015	Epichlorohydrin	do	-80.1	-59.7	742
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	Poland	-79.1	-8.1	608

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in January-June 1986
			Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
692.0568	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 44,000 pounds, nonmilitary, off-highway, including side and bottom dump	China	.0	100.0	1,055
674.3276	Vertical boring machines, including vertical turret lathes, with numerical controls or facings, new, valued at least $2500 each	do	.0	96.3	2,529
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	48.1	87.1	159,800
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	do	.0	85.8	10,863
674.2005	Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for nonferrous metals, and parts thereof	do	54.8	78.0	2,221
664.0577	Rippers and rooters (attachments for excavating machinery)	U.S.S.R	.0	74.2	3,843
674.3245	Combination boring, drilling and milling machines, new, at least $2500, with numerical controls, horizontal spindle, table type	China	.0	73.4	1,620
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f	U.S.S.R	51.1	68.3	5,865
674.3020	Gear hobbers and shaper machines, new	China	.0	63.9	1,322
664.0572	Dozer attachments	U.S.S.R	4.7	61.0	4,542
487.2520	Phosphoric acid esters	do	.1	60.8	2,208
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	China	46.6	59.5	16,646
674.2003	Rolls n.s.p.f. for metal rolling mills	do	.0	59.3	3,965
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do	64.4	59.1	30,053
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	do	35.2	56.4	6,232
660.1524	Superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers, and auxiliary plants for use with steam and other vapor generating boilers	do	15.2	53.7	4,242
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	U.S.S.R	7.8	53.5	42,919
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	China	59.8	50.2	12,097
711.8729	Parts of nonelectrical spectrometric instruments	do	3.7	49.3	1,456
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Vietnam	50.2	46.7	24,676

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-June 1986 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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$38.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986. 1/ Purchases from U.S. companies represent only a small part of total Soviet imports, and the increase in imports of U.S. machines and equipment in comparison with the first half of 1985 could represent deliveries under contracts signed before the decline in oil prices or purchases assigned especially high priority.

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to Eastern Europe increased by 58.1 percent from $53.4 million during January-June 1985 to $84.4 million during the corresponding period of 1986, largely as a result of a $26.5-million increase in Romanian purchases of steam turbine parts.

Crude materials

Advancing from 20th to 1st place among U.S. exports to the NME's, U.S. sales of soybeans to these countries increased from 133,031 metric tons, valued at $30.4 million, during January-June 1985, to 1.9 million metric tons (MMT), valued at $391.6 million, during January-June 1986. During January-June 1985, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania were the only NME customers for U.S. soybeans. During January-June 1986, however, the Soviet Union, which has traditionally been a major customer for U.S. soybeans, returned to the U.S. market, purchasing 1.5 MMT of soybeans valued at $313.0 million. This sale--the first since January-March 1984 when the Soviet Union bought 14.0 million dollars' worth of U.S. soybeans--may be a consequence of the drought in Brazil, which exports soybeans to the Soviet Union under a long-term supply agreement.

U.S. soybean exports to Eastern Europe increased to $59.2 million during January-June 1986, with Romania and Bulgaria, which had a drought, the region's only customers. Sales to China, which totaled $19.4 million, accounted for the remainder of U.S. soybean exports to the NME's during January-June 1986.

U.S. exports of rough wood to the NME's (SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared") declined by 27.0 percent from $166.6 million during January-June 1985 to $121.6 million during January-June 1986. This development was the result of a decline in purchases by China, the only NME purchaser of these products in either period, from April-June 1985 to April-June 1986. 2/

1/ As a result of the resumption of sales of tracklaying tractors (SITC Subgroup 7223) and an increase of $16.1 million in exports of civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment and parts thereof (SITC Group 723), U.S. exports to the Soviet Union classified in SITC Division 72 (machinery specialized for particular industries) increased by $51.7 million to $59.9 million during January-June 1986. U.S. sales to the Soviet Union in six other SITC Divisions within the machines and equipment category advanced, but the gains were relatively small.

2/ Chinese purchases of rough wood from the United States increased from $50.3 million during January-March 1985 to $69.9 million during January-March 1986, but sales during the latter period were below the quarterly average for 1985. (46th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 20.)

U.S. exports of textile fibers (SITC Division 26) to the NME's declined by 80.2 percent from $141.5 million during January-June 1985 to $28.0 million during January-June 1986. The decline resulted from lower purchases of raw cotton (SITC Group 263) by the Soviet Union, the major NME customer for U.S. cotton in the past, and of synthetic fibers (SITC Group 266) by China, the most important NME market for U.S. manufacturers of these products. Soviet cotton purchases from the United States plummeted from $63.6 million during January-June 1985 to only $72,000 during the corresponding period of 1986. The Soviet cotton crop was below average in 1985, but U.S. prices are high relative to those of other suppliers, and large supplies of the fiber are available on world markets. 1/ Chinese purchases of U.S. synthetic fibers declined by 90.2 percent from $61.4 million during January-June 1985 to $6.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986, probably owing to a buildup in inventories. 2/

U.S. exports of hides and skins (SITC Group 211) to the NME's declined by 40.3 percent to $41.9 million during January-June 1986.

Decreases in U.S. sales of rough wood, textile fibers, and hides and skins to the NME's were offset by the jump in shipments of soybeans. Largely as a result of this, U.S. exports of crude materials (SITC Section 2) to the NME's increased by 34.2 percent from $476.1 million during January-June 1985 to $639.1 million during January-June 1986. Over the period, crude materials moved up from third to second place among U.S. exports to the NME's, behind machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7).

Grains

U.S. exports of corn and wheat combined to the NME's declined from 10.2 MMT, valued at $1.3 billion, during January-June 1985 to 2.9 MMT, valued at $325.4 million, during the corresponding period of 1986.

U.S. exports of corn to the NME's declined by 72.1 percent from $1.1 billion (9.0 MMT) during January-June 1985 to $316.8 million (2.9 MMT) during January-June 1986. Nonetheless, corn was the second leading U.S. export to the NME's during the latter period. U.S. exports of wheat to the NME's plunged 95.0 percent from $172.4 million (1.2 MMT) during January-June 1985 to $8.6 million (49,907 metric tons) during the corresponding period of 1986.

Reduced shipments to the Soviet Union were the chief reason for the declines in U.S. exports of both corn and wheat to the NME's. Soviet purchases of U.S. corn declined from 8.9 MMT, valued at $1.1 billion, during January-June 1985 to 2.5 MMT, valued at $268.6 million, during the corresponding period of 1986. 3/ Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat declined from

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1/ 45th Quarterly Report. . ., p. 66 and U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries, Monthly Import/Business Review, April 1986, p. 7.

2/ For additional information, see 46th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 20, footnote 3.

3/ For data on Soviet imports of U.S. grain during the current agreement year, see the section later in this report titled "U.S.-Soviet Talks Produce No Assurances on Wheat Purchases."

915,478 metric tons, valued at $139.7 million, to nil in a similar comparison. The large Soviet grain imports of January-June 1985 were a response to the poor domestic harvest of 1984, which the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimated was 170 MMT. Soviet grain production increased to an estimated 190 MMT in 1985, and the outlook for the 1986 crop was favorable during January-June 1986. 1/ These factors led some analysts to speculate that the Soviet Union was delaying purchases of U.S. grain, especially wheat, during the first half of 1986, in the expectation that U.S. prices would decline because of the lower price supports mandated by the farm legislation enacted in 1985. Since late 1985 Soviet officials have complained that U.S. wheat prices were too high, and the Soviet Union has not bought any wheat from the United States since November 1985. The drop in oil prices that began at the end of the year may have increased Soviet purchasing officials' sensitivity to price.

Increased U.S. sales of corn to Bulgaria and Romania offset reduced purchases by East Germany and Poland, causing corn exports to Eastern Europe to increase from $21.3 million during January-June 1985 to $48.2 million during January-June 1986. The increase in the combined value of sales to Bulgaria and Romania from nil during January-June 1985 to $37.9 million during the corresponding period of 1986 is believed to be a consequence of the drought. Poland, traditionally the dominant East European customer for U.S. wheat, was the only NME to buy wheat from the United States during April-June 1986. It purchased 18,407 metric tons, valued at $2.6 million.

U.S. exports of wheat to China declined from $32.7 million during January-June 1985 to $6.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986. In 1985, Chinese wheat production was only 2.2 MMT short of the record 87.8 MMT harvested in 1984, and the 1986 harvest is expected to be the second largest. China, which has been able to export corn at current levels of per apita consumption, has not bought any corn from the United States since the third quarter of 1984.

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) to the NME's declined by 10.1 percent from $424.9 million during January-June 1985 to $382.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986, owing to a reduction in sales to China. The major factor in the decrease in Chinese purchases of chemicals from the United States, which declined from $273.2 million during January-June 1985 to $196.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986, was a sharp reduction in imports of manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56), from $127.2 million during January-June 1985 to $17.9 million during January-June 1986. The decrease in China's purchases of manufactured fertilizers more than offset increased purchases of artificial resins and plastics (SITC Division 58), which rose from $93.0 million during January-June 1985 to $108.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986, and of inorganic chemicals (SITC Division 52), which rose from $3.9 million to $16.4 million in a similar

1/ As late as May, USDA estimated that the Soviet Union would harvest 190 MMT of grain in 1986, and the Soviet delegates to the semiannual consultations on the grain agreement held in June 1986 reportedly expressed the opinion that the 1986 crop would be larger than last year's. USDA has since lowered its estimate to 175 MMT.

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comparison. According to industry sources, Sinochem, the Chinese chemical trading organization, has become more cautious about importing fertilizers since early 1985, owing to the decline in foreign exchange reserves and the Government's policy of reducing imports wherever possible. 1/

From January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986, U.S. exports of chemicals to the Soviet Union increased by $15.8 million to $135.6 million and those to Eastern Europe rose by $18.0 million to $49.8 million.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from the NME's increased from $2.9 billion during January-June 1985 to $3.2 billion during January-June 1986, largely as a result of higher purchases from China (table 7). Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) ranked first among U.S. imports from the NME's during both periods and showed the greatest absolute increase from January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986 (table 8). The most important factor in both the increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactures and of total imports from the NME's was higher purchases of clothing from China. Mineral fuels (SITC Section 3) remained the second leading import category, but its share of U.S. imports from the NME's declined from 27.2 percent during January-June 1985 to 20.4 percent during the corresponding period of 1986. (Table 9 shows U.S. imports from the NME's by SITC Section and by country during April-June 1986).

Textiles and clothing

Owing to higher shipments by China, U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84) and textile products such as yarns, fabrics, and household goods (SITC Division 65) increased by 37.6 percent from $723.0 million during January-June 1985 to $994.8 million during January-June 1986.

U.S. imports of clothing from China totaled $690.4 million during January-June 1986, an increase of 50.8 percent over sales during the corresponding period of 1985. 2/ Chinese sales of other textile products to the United States increased by 26.4 percent from $186.1 million during January-June 1985 to $235.3 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

Romania remained the leading Eastern European supplier of both clothing and other textile products to the United States, but East European sales have lagged far behind China's. The combined value of Eastern European shipments of clothing declined from $54.4 million during January-June 1985 to $48.7 million during the corresponding period of 1986. As a result, China's

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1/ Chinese imports of fertilizers from all sources were reduced by 15 percent from January-May 1985 to January-May 1986 despite the relatively low level of prices on world markets. (Fertilizer International, No. 231 (July 31, 1986), pp. 11, 19.)

2/ U.S. imports of clothing from China had declined by $70.0 million to $457.9 million from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985. Owing to an increase in sales during the second half of 1985, China's sales of clothing increased by 6.0 percent from 1984 to 1985.

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1984, 1985, January-June 1985, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1984	1985	January-June--		April-June--	
			1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania	2,219	3,009	1,279	847	664	479
Bulgaria	30,340	34,038	16,143	15,160	9,713	8,596
China	3,040,401	3,863,385	1,808,849	2,171,813	926,867	947,740
Cuba	3	-	-	28	-	-
Czechoslovakia	84,192	74,909	40,631	39,743	20,685	17,218
East Germany	149,129	90,290	59,904	42,556	22,722	22,494
Hungary	220,094	216,618	118,671	104,008	50,510	48,850
Mongolia	2,903	3,111	2,070	652	1,187	311
North Korea	14	30	30	-	27	-
Poland	215,700	217,037	108,371	109,905	52,523	54,919
Romania	896,696	881,301	460,111	417,652	238,664	192,909
U.S.S.R	556,122	406,919	243,740	340,659	127,774	247,569
Vietnam	71	25	13	72	13	-
Total	5,197,882	5,790,671	2,859,813	3,243,095	1,451,351	1,541,086
Total, U.S. imports from the world	322,989,519	343,553,150	170,406,413	182,611,089	87,688,580	90,127,681

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by SITC Sections, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	9,759	10,598	187	197
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,626	1,682	18	23
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,390	5,409	80	72
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	26,221	20,430	777	662
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	328	282	1	2
5. Chemicals	7,377	7,455	250	301
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	23,402	24,030	510	486
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	68,426	79,492	136	114
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22,264	25,624	877	1,166
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5,613	7,609	24	222
Total	170,406	182,611	2,860	3,243
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.1
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.0	.9	.6	.7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.2
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	15.4	11.2	27.2	20.4
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.2	.2	2/	.1
5. Chemicals	4.3	4.1	8.7	9.3
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	13.7	13.2	17.8	15.0
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	40.2	43.5	4.8	3.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.1	14.0	30.7	36.0
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3.3	4.2	.8	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	262	42,499	-	1,121	24	12,191
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	5,019	1,826	-	346	16	152
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	479	2	27,594	-	660	85	1,175
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	1,650	120,102	-	-	531	59
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	667	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	259	41,650	-	605	9,268	6,184
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	306	146,956	-	6,876	8,585	6,171
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	592	23,983	-	3,369	2,348	12,272
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	344	525,553	-	3,503	1,371	9,284
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	161	16,909	-	738	265	1,362
Total	479	8,596	947,740	-	17,218	22,494	48,850

SITC Section	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	9	-	30,838	1,320	240	-	88,504
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	1,418	371	3,086	-	12,234
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	291	-	31	593	5,240	-	36,151
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	111,529	23,804	-	257,676
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-	-	-	667
5. Chemicals	-	-	1,511	11,826	43,007	-	114,310
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	4	-	8,981	40,337	15,409	-	233,624
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	4,393	4,471	895	-	52,322
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8	-	7,369	21,957	895	-	570,284
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	379	505	154,993	-	175,313
Total	311	-	54,919	192,909	247,569	-	1,541,086

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

share of U.S. imports of clothing from the NME's rose from 89.4 percent during January-June 1985 to 93.4 percent during January-June 1986. U.S. imports of other textile products exhibited a similar pattern of declining East European sales and an increase in China's share of U.S. imports from the NME's. Nine of the 20 U.S. import items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during January-June 1986 were clothing and textile products supplied mainly by China (table 10).

Petroleum and petroleum products

During January-March 1986, U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) from the NME's exceeded their quarterly averages during the past 3 years, but they registered a decline during the quarter under review. 1/ At $257.7 million, U.S. imports of these products during April-June 1986 were 36.2 percent below the value of imports during January-March 1986 and 47.1 percent below those of April-June 1985. On a 6-month basis, U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the NME's declined by 14.8 percent from $776.7 million during January-June 1985 to $661.5 million during January-June 1986.

During the quarter under review, U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from China, the leading NME supplier, were below the levels of January-March 1986 and April-June 1985. They declined by 8.8 percent from $454.3 million during January-June 1985 to $414.3 million during January-June 1986. The most important factor in the decline in Chinese sales from January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986 was a 13.9-percent decline in sales of crude petroleum from $350.7 million to $302.1 million. China, which accounts for virtually all U.S. imports of crude petroleum from the NME's, had increased the value of its sales to the United States by 53.3 percent from January-March 1985 to January-March 1986, despite the fall in oil prices, by almost doubling the quantity sold to 11.3 million barrels (bbl). Owing to a decline in the volume of oil shipped to the United States to 5.8 million bbl during April-June 1986 and the lower unit value of sales during this quarter, the value of its sales decreased by 70.5 percent in comparison with January-March 1986 and by 65.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1985. However, U.S. imports of petroleum products (SITC Groups 334 and 335) from China increased from $103.6 million during January-June 1985 to $112.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

U.S. imports of petroleum products from Romania, by far the dominant East European supplier, increased slightly from January-March 1986 to April-June 1986, but declined by 11.9 percent from $250.5 million during January-June 1985 to $220.7 million during January-June 1986. The major reason for the decline in U.S. imports from Romania was reduced shipments of naphthas, which declined from 5.0 million bbl, valued at $140.1 million, during January-June 1985 to 1.6 million bbl, valued at $35.0 million, during the corresponding period of 1986. In contrast, both the volume and value of Romanian shipments of liquid hydrocarbons increased over the period, rising to 8.8 million bbl valued at $178.5 million, during January-June 1986.

1/ U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the NME's increased uninterruptedly from $552.5 million in 1981 to $1.5 billion in 1985.

Table 10.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's in January-June 1986
			Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	China	94.4	92.6	6,740
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over $50 per pound	do	86.4	92.4	4,234
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented	Romania	2/ 85.4	88.3	2,370
452.1800	Citronella oil	China	50.3	88.1	1,836
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over $7.75 per gallon	U.S.S.R	79.9	87.5	4,256
748.5520	Feather sleeping bags	China	64.3	84.7	1,284
202.3020	Softwood lumber, n.s.p.f., rough	do	.0	82.8	1,384
702.3785	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, not bleached and not colored	do	81.4	82.7	1,111
338.5949	Woven printcloth fabrics, of man-made fibers, over 85 percent noncellulosic, less than 5 ounces per square yard, spun	do	3/ 69.5	81.2	1,756
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s	do	87.4	79.7	2,528
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap	do	78.6	78.5	5,063
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	do	52.4	78.1	43,847
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	do	77.1	77.4	4,326
145.5200	Pignolia, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved or preserved	do	54.2	76.7	2,689
381.4820	Men's or boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets, corduroy, valued over $4 each, not ornamented, not knit	do	4/ 54.7	76.3	4,293
702.4020	Headwear n.s.p.f. of paper, not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, bleached or colored	do	79.5	72.3	1,054
338.5950	Woven printcloth fabrics n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, weighing less than 5 ounces per square yard, wholly of spun yarns	do	5/ 63.4	71.9	2,701
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets	do	68.9	71.5	4,320
452.1200	Cassia oil	do	47.3	71.1	3,431
326.3920	Poplin or broadcloth, in chief value of cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached and not colored, not napped, of number 3-	do	48.3	70.9	3,910

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-June 1986 are included in this table.
2/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The figure reported for January-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.3905.
3/ TSUSA item 338.5949 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other TSUSA items, from 19 former TSUSA items. The figure presented for January-June 1985 actually reflects imports during April-June 1985 only.
4/ TSUSA item 381.4820 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4620. The figure reported for January-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4620.
5/ TSUSA item 338.5950 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other TSUSA items, from 19 former TSUSA items. The figure presented for January-June 1985 actually reflects imports during April-June 1985 only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Soviet Union, which had not shipped any petroleum or petroleum products to the United States during January-March 1986, resumed shipments during the quarter under review. At $23.8 million, however, its sales during the first half of 1986 were 66.4 percent lower than during the corresponding period of 1985. A single product, heavy fuel oils, accounted for $20.9 million of Soviet sales during the quarter under review. The value of such sales inched up 4.1 percent, but the quantity jumped by 129.5 percent, from January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986.

Gold

During the quarter under review, the United States imported 450,658 troy ounces of gold bullion valued at $153.8 million from the Soviet Union, making the product the leading U.S. import from the NME's during April-June 1986. This represented a phenomenal increase over the 646 troy ounces imported during April-June 1985 and the 262 troy ounces imported during January-March 1986. Nevertheless, imports from the Soviet Union represented only 8.1 percent of total U.S. imports of gold bullion during the quarter under review. Gold bullion used to be the leading U.S. import from the Soviet Union, accounting for over half the value of Soviet sales to the United States in 1978 and 1979, but U.S. purchases of the metal fell to negligible levels during the early 1980's. 1/ The resumption of large-scale gold sales to the United States by the Soviet Union, which ranks second in gold production to South Africa, reflects the shortfalls in hard-currency earnings caused by the fall in the price of oil. Soviet gold exports increased substantially from 1984 to 1985 and sales in 1986 are expected to be at least as high as in 1985. 2/

Owing to the sharp increase in imports of Soviet gold bullion during the second quarter, total U.S. imports of gold (SITC Division 97) from the Soviet Union increased from $788,000 during January-June 1985 to $154.6 million during the corresponding period of 1986. This $153.8-million increase accounted for 40.1 percent of the increase in total U.S. imports from the NME's over the period.

Chemicals

U.S. imports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) from the NME's increased by 20.5 percent from $249.6 million during January-June 1985 to $300.7 million during January-June 1986. Most of the increase was attributable to higher imports from Eastern Europe, which increased by 121.4 percent from $50.1 million to $110.8 million over the period. Romania was the leading East

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1/ In 1978, the first year that gold was included in U.S. trade statistics, imports of gold bullion from the Soviet Union were valued at $285.8 million. In 1979, imports jumped to $548.3 million, but they declined precipitously to $85.7 million in 1980 and to $21.4 million in 1981, and gold bullion fell from first to fifth place among U.S. imports from the Soviet Union. Since 1981, U.S. imports of Soviet gold bullion have been $1.5 million or less on an annual basis, and the product has not ranked among the top 20 imports from the Soviet Union.

2/ For additional information, see Journal of Commerce, June 6, 1986, pp. 1A-2A.

European supplier, and its sales to the United States registered the largest gain, increasing by $45.9 million to $76.4 million during January-June 1986. The rise in Romanian shipments was mostly the result of sales of mixtures of industrial organic chemicals, which increased from nil during January-June 1985 to $42.9 million during the corresponding period of 1986, with shipments occurring during the first quarter only.

Soviet sales of chemicals to the United States declined by 14.8 percent from $117.1 million during January-June 1985 to $99.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986, chiefly owing to declining sales of anhydrous ammonia. U.S. imports of this product, which the Soviets ship under a compensation agreement with Occidental Petroleum, declined by 24.1 percent from $64.0 million during January-June 1985 to $48.6 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Chinese exports of chemicals to the United States increased by 9.2 percent from $82.4 million during January-June 1985 to $90.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

Other imports

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures (SITC Division 89) from China, which accounted for virtually all of U.S. imports from the NME's of products classified in this division, increased by 19.5 percent from $203.7 million during January-June 1985 to $243.5 million during January-June 1986. A major factor in the increase was Chinese sales of works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques (SITC Subgroup 8960), which more than doubled over the period. U.S. imports of children's toys and games (SITC Subgroup 8942), which were the leading miscellaneous manufactures export from China during 1984 and 1985, also increased, rising from $102.5 million during January-June 1985 to $113.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

U.S. imports of nonferrous metals (SITC Division 68) from the NME's increased by 53.9 percent from $54.1 million during January-June 1985 to $83.3 million during the corresponding period of 1986. An important factor in this increase was imports of unwrought aluminum except alloys, which increased substantially to $24.2 million during January-June 1986 (table 11). Romania, which accounted for 96.5 percent of all NME sales of the product during this period, made all of its sales during the quarter under review.

U.S. imports of travel goods and handbags (SITC Division 83) from the NME's increased by 25.8 percent from $64.5 million during January-June 1985 to $81.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986, almost entirely owing to increasing imports of these goods from China. China's share of U.S. imports of goods in this division from the NME's rose slightly to 95.7 percent during January-June 1986. Women's handbags and purses from China were one of the product categories that met the East-West Trade Monitoring System's criteria for rapid growth and import penetration. 1/

U.S. imports of meat and meat preparations (SITC Division 01) from Eastern Europe, which accounted for virtually all of U.S. imports of these products from the NME's, increased slightly from $70.9 million during January-June 1985 to $73.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

1/ The results of the East-West Trade Monitoring System are presented in the last section of this report.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1986 from Jan.-June 1985		Value of imports from all NME's in January-June 1986
			All NME's	World	
			---Percent---		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	Romania	2,774.4	130.0	24,206
320.1934	Woven fabrics, of number 19, not fancy or figured, not napped, of yarns of different colors, made of singles yarn	China	648.2	53.6	13,181
800.0035	Products of the United States, returned after being exported, n.e.s	do	335.4	6.7	53,718
480.6550	Nitrogen solution	Romania	334.5	65.1	5,734
475.4500	Oils used for lubricating and derived from petroleum, shale oil or both, with or without additives	China	310.4	-12.7	7,676
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides	do	307.9	47.8	2,496
737.4900	Toy figures of inanimate objects, not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed or filled	do	295.5	-18.9	4,904
145.5200	Pignolia, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved or preserved	do	244.4	143.2	2,689
452.1800	Citronella oil	do	225.5	86.0	1,836
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	U.S.S.R	213.2	36.9	8,700
	Substantially decreased:				
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	Hungary	-90.4	-29.5	918
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	Romania	-87.2	-29.0	9,538
685.4934	Stereo radio-tape recorder combinations, n.s.p.f	China	-85.1	-63.0	1,730
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	Czechoslovakia	-81.4	-18.4	1,603
192.4500	Licorice extract	China	-80.6	-33.4	679
114.3000	Crabs, n.e.s	do	-78.4	-5.2	547
678.5095	Machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	do	-77.4	25.0	690
252.6500	Standard newsprint paper	do	-74.5	-2.0	851
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted	do	-74.2	-46.0	661
145.4400	Cashews, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	do	-69.2	15.9	552

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

3/

U.S. imports of iron and steel (SITC Division 67) from Eastern Europe declined by 78.3 percent from $120.3 million during January-June 1985 to $26.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The decline was the result of voluntary export restraint agreements negotiated by the United States with the Governments of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania during February-July 1985. 1/

1/ 44th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 29.

SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

United States and China Sign Protocol to Income Tax Agreement

10n May 10, 1986, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker and Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian signed a protocol to the proposed bilateral income tax treaty. 1/ The protocol, consisting of only one article, adds to the agreement a provision designed to prevent third-country firms from channeling investments through China in order to benefit from the treaty's reduced tax rates. On June 5, President Reagan transmitted the new protocol to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 2/ which unanimously approved it on June 12. However, further Senate action on the tax agreement, as amended by the new provision, was delayed until July. 3/

The original agreement was signed by both countries on April 30, 1984, during President Reagan's trip to China. It was transmitted by the President for Senate advice and consent to ratification on August 10, 1984, but was not considered by the Senate until 1985, when it encountered opposition. On December 11, 1985, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to recommend ratification, but Senator Jesse Helms (D-NC), who was not present at the vote, argued that the language of the treaty could turn China into a tax haven because it did not adequately discourage the practice known as treaty shopping. 4/ Action by the full Senate was delayed, and the new protocol was added in response to this objection.

The treaty is expected to encourage more U.S. companies to undertake investment or other business activities in China. In addition to its major provision under which each country will give a foreign tax credit for income tax paid to the other country, the agreement includes rules for reducing the tax rate that each country can impose on particular types of income. Thus, for example, interest, dividends, and royalties remitted by U.S. businesses operating in China are now subject to a 20-percent withholding tax, whereas the rate will be reduced under the treaty to not more than 10 percent. The length of time U.S. residents may stay in China without becoming subject to Chinese taxes on their personal income will also be extended, from the 90 days that applies to nationals of countries that have no bilateral tax agreement with China to 183 days under the treaty. This change should be especially helpful to petroleum, construction, and other companies that require a number of U.S. personnel in China to fulfill long-term contracts. 5/

The business and individual tax changes made by the agreement are expected to go into effect on January 1, 1987; that is, at the beginning of the calendar year after the treaty is ratified and the required exchange of diplomatic notes by the United States and China is completed.

1/ The protocol was drawn up and signed during Secretary Baker's visit to China as head of the U.S. delegation to sixth annual meeting of the United States-China Joint Economic Committee.

2/ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, vol. 22, No. 23 (June 9, 1986), p. 756.

3/ The Senate ratified the treaty and separate protocol on July 24 by a vote of 96 to 1. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate was required for ratification.

4/ International Trade Reporter, Jan. 8, 1986, p. 61.

5/ For additional information on the agreement's provisions, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 41-42.

Eximbank Authorizes Loan for Exports to China

On May 8, 1986, the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) announced that it had agreed to assist in financing some $87 million in U.S. exports to China. This agreement for $65.4 million, or 75 percent of the total value of the U.S. export contract, was the first loan commitment the bank had made to China since 1981. The principal reason for the absence of loan activity was that China generally objected to the terms of the financing offered by the Eximbank, specifically complaining that its rates of interest were too high.

The U.S. exports under the new loan commitment will consist of turbine generators and related technical services for use in the construction of four 350-megawatt electric power units at two sites in China. The General Electric Co. is the U.S. supplier and leader of an international consortium that will build the coal-fired power plants. The consortium also includes Babcock and Wilson of Canada, which will supply the boilers, and Ansoldo-Impianti of Italy, which will be responsible for civil engineering and the rest of the plant equipment. The remaining participant is the China International Water and Electric Corp., a Chinese Government agency that will supply the labor for construction and basic services at the building sites. The total project cost is estimated at $588.6 million.

Under the terms of the Eximbank agreement with the Bank of China, the U.S. exports will be financed at an annual interest rate of 8.8 percent, the standard rate charged by the bank for project loans to developing countries at the time of the commitment. The arrangement for repayment of the loan consists of two schedules of 20 semiannual installments each. Financing for other portions of the project will be provided by the Export Development Corporation of Canada (the Canadian counterpart of the Eximbank), a commercial bank syndication, and provincial and municipal governments in China.

United States and China Sign Four Agreements on Technological Cooperation

On May 16, the United States and China signed four new agreements under bilateral programs designed to support U.S. commercial participation in China's plans for economic modernization. The signings took place at the conclusion of the fourth annual session of the United States-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT), co-chaired by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin. The JCCT was formed in 1981 for the purpose of promoting U.S. export trade and other U.S. business dealings with China.

One of the agreements signed will provide a foundation for U.S. export sales to help China modernize its civil telecommunications system. The agreement calls for the exchange of technical study groups to review China's present telecommunications capabilities and assess its future needs and for the development of a long-range plan for China's telecommunications industry. The first technical exchange planned is a visit to China by a team of U.S. experts in late 1986. The pact was the 27th protocol to be signed under the 1979 United States-China Science and Technology Agreement.

A second agreement establishes a program under which U.S. manufacturers in the machine-building industry can study the Chinese industry and discuss cooperative projects to modernize plants and equipment in China. Since machine building is one of China's largest industrial sectors--producing such diverse products as farm machinery, equipment for the power, metallurgical, and chemical industries, and equipment for printing and packaging--it offers U.S. producers a potentially significant opportunity for export expansion and investment. The new machine-building agreement is the fifth work program to be signed under the United States-China Industrial and Technological Cooperation Accord. The other work programs, or implementing agreements, that have been signed under this 1981 framework agreement are in the areas of telecommunications/electronics, metallurgy, aerospace, and industrial renovation.

Two grant agreements were also signed on May 16 under the Trade and Development Program (TDP). 1/ One of the agreements will provide $300,000 for a feasibility study of a proposed project involving the disposal of toxic waste from industrial plants in China, and the other calls for spending $600,000 to study the feasibility of converting four oil-fired power plants in China to coal. The new pacts increase to 24 the total number of grant agreements signed by the TDP and China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) over the past 5 years.

China Formally Announces Intention to Rejoin GATT

On June 18, 1986, China formally announced its intention to apply for reinstatement as a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). China was one of the original contracting parties to the GATT when it was established in 1947 but, after the Communists came to power in China, withdrew in 1950.

In recent years, China has taken a number of steps in preparation for resuming membership. It was first granted observer status at the November 1982 session of the contracting parties, and after signing the Multifiber Arrangement (which operates under the auspices of the GATT) in January 1984, it became a more active participant. Since November 1984, China has been represented in an observer status at meetings of the GATT Council and its subsidiary bodies. In giving the official notification of China's intention to apply for reinstatement as a member, Ambassador Xian Jadong, the head of the Chinese mission in Geneva, said that China also wanted to extend its participation in the meantime by attending the ministerial meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, scheduled to be held in September. 2/ This meeting will formally launch the new round of multilateral trade talks.

1/ The TDP was created in 1979 to support U.S. exports to selected countries that are not eligible for the grant assistance program of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), and its operations in China have expanded rapidly in response to a mandate in the United States-China Industrial and Technological Cooperation Accord signed in 1981. The support the TDP can offer does not include project grants, and is limited to grants for project feasibility studies and other development planning services.

2/ China formally applied for membership at a GATT Council meeting on July 15, and it was granted permission to attend the ministerial meeting in Punta del Este, which was held Sept. 15-19.

China's accession to the GATT raises a number of legal, political, and economic issues, and the process is expected to be a lengthy one. After the Chinese Government submits a memorandum describing the country's present economic system and foreign trade regime, extensive deliberations will be required to determine the measures that it must take to conform with GATT rules. Another issue is whether China will be accorded the status of a developing country, which it considers itself to be, within the framework of the GATT. Developing country status would enable the Chinese authorities to invoke measures that are exceptions to GATT rules, and thus could slow China's progress toward making the required changes in its foreign trade system. 1/

U.S.-Soviet Talks Produce No Assurances on Wheat Purchases

Two days of bilateral meetings on June 9 and 10 yielded no assurances that the Soviet Union would buy any more U.S. wheat during the grain-agreement year ending September 30, 1986. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soviet officials attending the regular semiannual grain consultations indicated only that there was a possibility of additional purchases this summer after a better assessment of their 1986 grain output. 2/ Under the current 5-year (Oct. 1, 1983-Sept. 30, 1988) U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement, the Soviets are committed to buy at least 4 million metric tons (MMT) of wheat annually. By June, however, their purchases totaled only 153,000 tons, leaving 3.85 MMT to be ordered for shipment before the end of September. The Soviet Union imported only 2.9 MMT of wheat from the United States during the 1984/85 agreement year, the first shortfall in Soviet purchases since the start of the original 5-year bilateral grain agreement in 1976. During the current agreement year, its last purchase of U.S. wheat was in November 1985.

The price of U.S. wheat may be the main reason for the absence of any Soviet orders during 1986. According to Soviet spokesmen, the Soviet Union did not meet the minimum wheat-purchasing requirement during the past agreement year because U.S. prices were higher than those offered by other countries. During the grain consultations in June, the Soviets again complained about U.S. prices. Meanwhile, the reduction in their hard-currency earnings owing to the fall in petroleum prices has probably increased the price sensitivity of the Soviets when contracting for grain imports. 3/

1/ For more information on these and other issues, see U.S. Department of State, Incoming Telegram (unclassified), Paris 19542.

2/ International Trade Reporter, June 18, 1986, p. 801.

3/ On Aug. 1, 1986, when the Soviets had purchased no additional wheat, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture announced that the Soviet Union would be included in the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and would be eligible to purchase up to 4 MMT of U.S. wheat at subsidized prices. During the last week of August, the administration increased the bonus it was offering the Soviets from $13 to $15 per metric ton. This action followed price increases that made U.S. wheat less competitive on the world market. Despite the inducement provided by the EEP, however, the Soviet Union had ordered no additional U.S. wheat as of the last week in September.

By June, U.S. shipments of corn to the Soviet Union during the current agreement year amounted to 6.8 MMT, exceeding the minimum commitment for corn, and the Soviets had also imported 1.5 MMT of U.S. soybeans. The agreement calls for minimum annual shipments of 9 MMT of grain, of which at least 4 MMT must be wheat and 4 MMT corn. The Soviets can satify their remaining 1 MMT commitment with wheat, corn, soybeans or soybean meal, on the basis that every ton of soybeans or soybean meal up to 500,000 tons counts as 2 tons of wheat or corn.

President Moves to Continue Most-Favored-Nation Status for Romania, Hungary, and China

On June 3, 1986, President Reagan notified Congress of his decision to extend his general waiver authority under the emigration provisions (sec. 402) of the Trade Act of 1974 and to continue the applicable waivers granting most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment to products imported from Romania, Hungary, and China. Both the general waiver authority and any waivers in effect automatically expire on July 2 of each year unless extended by a Presidential determination not less than 30 days before the scheduled expiration date.

In his report to the Congress, President Reagan noted that "Hungary has continued to take a relatively positive and constructive approach to emigration matters" and that "China continues to have a relatively open emigration policy." 1/ With respect to Romania, however, he wrote: "My decision to extend the waiver authority for Romania for 1986-87 has been taken with difficulty, following careful deliberation within the Administration." 2/ He noted "the Romanian Government's continued responsiveness to our concerns about its emigration record," but its "very limited response to numerous expressions of strong U.S. public, congressional, and Administration concern about its performance in areas of human rights and religious issues." 3/ The President has instructed the Secretary of State to press "vigorously" for improvement in these areas and to report to him and the Congress on these matters every 6 months.

Poland Joins IMF

On June 12, 1986, Poland became the 151st member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Its admission was delayed for more than 4 years, owing to the Polish Government's imposition of martial law, which occurred only a few weeks after Poland had submitted its application for IMF membership, and

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1/ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, vol. 22, No. 23 (June 9, 1986), pp. 745-46.

2/ Ibid, p. 746.

3/ Ibid. p. 745. Reflecting the growing concern over human rights violations and religious persecution of the Ceaucescu regime, the congressional hearings this year on continuing MFN status for Romania, Hungary, and China focused almost entirely on Romania. A hearing was held before the House Ways and Means Committee, Subcommittee on Trade, on June 10, 1986, and before the Senate Finance Committee, Subcommittee on International Trade, on Aug. 1, 1986.

the political sanctions that Western nations subsequently imposed on Poland in response to this action. Opposition by the United States to Polish membership in the IMF was lifted in December of 1984, but during the admission vote the U.S. representative abstained. Poland's membership raises to four the number of NME countries in the IMF, 1/ which includes among its members Hungary, Romania, and China.

The membership quota, which determines a country's borrowing rights in the IMF, was set at 680 million Special Drawing Rights, or approximately $797 million, of which Poland must pay 25 percent in hard currency, with the remainder consisting of its own currency. With this quota, Poland could theoretically borrow up to a cumulative total of some $3 billion from the IMF over the next few years. Any large drawing on the resources of the IMF must be accompanied by an adjustment program, however, which would require improvements in Poland's merchandise trade and services account with Western nations. 2/

During 1985, Poland's exports to the West declined by 2.9 percent, and imports increased by 5.6 percent. As a result, its hard-currency trade surplus deteriorated from $1.5 billion in 1984 to $1.1 billion last year. One of the consequences of the poor trade performance was that Poland was unable to meet its debt-servicing commitments to Western governments, requiring a further rescheduling of these payments that was agreed upon in March. Another rescheduling agreement was reached between Western bankers and Polish officials in June, although the banks were not directly affected by the payments delay in 1985. However, Poland's trade figures for the first 6 months of 1986 revealed a further deterioration in its hard-currency merchandise trade balance, again jeopardizing the ability of the Polish Government to honor its debt-servicing obligations. Given the likelihood that further debt rescheduling will be required, Poland's membership in the IMF is expected to create a more favorable atmosphere for continuing its negotiations with Western governments and banks.

U.S. Administrative Actions Affecting Imports From the NME's

Five antidumping and two import-relief cases involving imports from the NME's--all instituted during 1985--were pending as the quarter under review began. No new investigations on products from NME suppliers were instituted.

During April-June 1986, two of the antidumping cases were concluded (table 12). In its final investigations on iron construction castings from China and certain steel wire nails from China, the International Trade Commission determined that the respective U.S. industries are being materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by imports of these products, found by the International Trade Administration (ITA) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. Also during the quarter under review, the ITA

1/ Poland was one of the founding members of the IMF when it was established in 1944, but it withdrew in 1950 after becoming part of the Soviet Bloc.

2/ Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, CPE Outlook for Foreign Trade and Finance, vol. 1, No. 2 (June 1986), p. 41.

Table 12.--Antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-June 1986

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission determination and date of vote	ITA		ITA		Commission determination and date of vote
				Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	
China	Natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads.	731-TA-244 2-19-85	Affirmative 3-28-85	Affirmative 8-5-85 1/	211.0	Affirmative 12-26-85 2/	127.07	Affirmative 1-22-86 3/
	Iron construction castings.	731-TA-265 5-13-85	Affirmative 6-24-85	Affirmative 10-28-85	25.52	Affirmative 3-19-86	11.66	Affirmative 4-18-86
	Certain steel wire nails.	731-TA-266 6-5-85	Affirmative 7-16-85	Affirmative 1-9-86	8.01	Affirmative 3-25-86	6.33	Affirmative 4-25-86
	Petroleum wax candles.	731-TA-282 9-4-85	Affirmative 10-16-85	Affirmative 2-19-86 4/	5/ 135.73	--	--	--
	Certain standard welded carbon steel pipes and tubes.	731-TA-292 11-13-85	Affirmative 12-20-85	Affirmative 4-29-86	17.97	--	--	--
	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware.	731-TA-298 12-4-85	Affirmative 1-16-86	Affirmative 5-20-86	51.38	--	--	--

1/ In addition to finding that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, ITA made a preliminary affirmative determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

2/ ITA also made a final determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

3/ Because the Commission determined that an industry in the United States is only threatened with material injury, rather than materially injured, by imports of the product from China, it did not rule on the question of injury owing to the existence of "critical circumstances."

4/ Although ITA found that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, it made a preliminary negative determination on the petitioner's allegation that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

5/ On Mar. 7, 1986, ITA published an amendment to its preliminary determination, changing the weighted average dumping margin from 60.66 percent to 135.73 percent. The correction was made after ITA learned of errors in the import statistics used as the basis for its calculation of foreign market value.

Source: Compiled from investigations database, Office of Economics, U.S. International Trade Commission, and Federal Register (various issues).

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made preliminary determinations that certain standard welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from China and porcelain-on-steel cooking ware from China are being sold in the U.S. market at less than fair value.

On May 9, 1986, the Commission made a negative determination in an import-relief investigation on certain metal castings, finding that these products (which include iron, steel, and bronze castings) are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. China accounted for 11 percent of the quantity of U.S. imports of iron construction castings in 1985. In addition, on May 21, 1986, the Commission made a negative determination in an import-relief case on apple juice. Hungary is one of the supplying countries, and a small amount is also imported from China.

There were no section 406 market disruption cases pending during the quarter under review.

THE EAST-WEST TRADE MONITORING SYSTEM:
FIFTH ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURED IMPORTS FROM THE NME'S 1/

The NME's strong need for hard currency coincides with the state's unlimited opportunity in these countries to influence the production, pricing, and marketing decisions of individual firms. Moreover, the hierarchic relationship that exists between state and firm in nonmarket economies obscures both the instance and extent of unusual state interference in operative corporate management. 2/ Consequently, imports from the NME's have the potential to disrupt U.S. and other Western markets through rapid and unexpected surges. This is the major reason U.S. trade legislation gives special attention to imports from the NME's. 3/

The Trade Act of 1974 defines market disruption by NME imports, 4/ provides remedies to domestic producers injured (or threatened with injury) by such imports, and specifies the Commission's responsibilities in detecting and remedying market disruption by them. Section 406 provides for relief in the form of tariffs, quotas, or emergency action by the President if the Commission finds that imports from an NME are disrupting or threatening to disrupt a U.S. market. Petitions submitted to the Commission under section 406 must be processed faster than those under section 201. 5/

In addition to the responsibilities of investigating and ruling on cases of alleged import injury, the Trade Act of 1974 gave the Commission the responsibility of monitoring imports from the NME's. Section 410 of the act directs the Commission to gather and publish relevant data "on the effect of

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1/ For the previous four presentations of the East-West trade monitoring system, see 31st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-63; 35th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-59; 39th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 37-57; and 43d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-63.

2/ The probing of such interference in order to enforce U.S. trade laws is very difficult. Arguments advanced in the still unresolved disagreement between the Court of International Trade and the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce over the feasibility of determining subsidies in the NME's attest to this. See 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 51-54, and The Institute for International and Foreign Trade Law, Georgetown University Law Center, Conference Proceedings on the Application of U.S. Economies and State-Owned Enterprises, 1980.

3/ The ratio of antidumping cases involving imports from the NME's to the value of these imports is considerably higher than the ratio of antidumping cases involving imports from all sources to the value of imports from all sources. This implies that imports from the NME's during any given period may generate larger and more sudden requirements for adjustments in a U.S. industry than what their relatively small proportion among total U.S. imports would justify.

4/ Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 defines market disruption by imports from the NME's as follows: "Market disruption exists within a domestic industry whenever imports of an article, like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry, are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry." (19 U.S.C. 2437, p. 251.)

5/ Section 201 specifies the Commission's responsibilities in investigating relief from injury caused by import competition in general.

[NME] imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States." 1/

In order to analyze the relationship between NME imports and particular U.S. industries, the Commission developed an automated trade monitoring system in 1982. This system is designed to (1) identify imports from the NME's that have grown rapidly, and (2) measure the degree of penetration of imports from the NME's and from all sources.

Methodology

The system identifies imports from the NME's that grew rapidly in terms of value, quantity, and both value and quantity. Growth in NME sales to the United States is calculated from 1984 to 1985, and from the first half of 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986. Two import classification systems are used: the four-digit import-based Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) and the seven-digit items in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). In order to avoid reporting large percentage increases in imports that grew from a relatively low base, only items with a value of at least $0.5 million during 1984 and during January-June 1985 have been included in the calculations. As a test of significance for rapid growth, the procedure selects items that grew in excess of 15 percent over the periods of comparison.

Import penetration (Y) is calculated by the following formula:

$$Y = M/(M+S-X)$$

where, M = U.S. imports
S = U.S. product shipments (domestic production)
X = U.S. exports

The denominator of the index "(M + S - X)" is called "apparent consumption." An increase in U.S. exports of the commodity in question reduces apparent consumption and consequently increases the numerical value of import penetration. The system does not identify this or other shifts among the components as the reason for changes in the index.

Since trade with the NME's represents a small fraction of total U.S. trade, significant levels of penetration by NME imports are unlikely to be found at the level of aggregation used in the trade-monitoring model. But relatively low levels or minor increases of NME import penetration may appreciably affect domestic producers who already feel the pinch of import competition in general. In order to draw attention to such cases, the program identifies products for which import penetration from an NME source was at least 1 percent and from all sources at least 10 percent. These thresholds were arbitrarily selected.

1/ 19 U.S.C. 2440.

Data Sources and Concordances

Imports under both the seven-digit TSUSA and the four-digit MSIC classification systems represent landed duty-paid values. These values were obtained by summing imports valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) basis and the duties paid on them. Landed duty-paid import prices are the most comparable to the prices of domestically produced goods competing with imports from the NME's. Exports by seven-digit Schedule B categories are on a f.a.s. (free alongside ship) basis. The import and export data from the Bureau of Census form the report's trade statistical data base. Preliminary 1984 product-shipments data in a five-digit output-based Standard Industrial Classification (OSIC), obtained also from the Bureau of Census, constitutes the data base for measuring domestic production. Although product-shipments data differ from the actual output valued in f.o.b. plant prices by changes in manufacturers' inventories, the differences are assumed to be negligible for calculations in this report. The latest data available were for 1984. 1/ These were updated to 1985 levels by the use of growth factors published in the Federal Reserve Statistical Release. The level of disaggregation for these growth factors ranged from two- to four-digit OSIC commodity groups. Among the growth factors available for a given commodity group, the one representing the largest disaggregation was applied to 1984 base data. Data on employment were provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The components of import penetration indices (imports, exports and product shipments) must uniformly cover the same commodities. By making use of available concordances among the classification systems for imports, exports, and product shipments, the following two steps resulted in a common system of commodity coverage for the components of the index:

(1) Import data from the Bureau of Census under the seven-digit TSUSA system of classification were reclassified to correspond with the five-digit system of the import-based Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC). Similarly, exports reported under the seven-digit Schedule B system were reclassified to correspond with the five-digit system of export-based Standard Industrial Classification (XSIC). As a result of the firststep, all three components of the index were under five-digit classification systems.

(2) The number of output categories exceeds the number of export categories, and the number of export categories exceeds that of the import categories. Since the greatest conformity of the categories occurs at the four-digit MSIC level, the three categories were made uniform by reducing the number of output and export categories to the number of four-digit MSIC categories. 2/

1/ The Bureau made these data available to the Commission before their official publication.

2/ The resultant version of MSIC applied in the trade-monitoring model differs slightly from the TSUSA-SIC concordance maintained by the Bureau of Census.

Sources of Error in Measuring Import Penetration

The cumulative nature of production data

Since product-shipments data are cumulative, a portion of domestically produced inputs that are used in the production of export commodities will appear as domestic production. This tends to understate import penetration indices. 1/

Effects of indirect import competition

When a domestic industry is not in direct competition with imports from NME's, but it produc s inputs for another industry that is in direct competition with such imports, import-penetration indices do not signal all the disruptions of U.S. markets by these imports. 2/

Definition of industry and the use of averages

Import-penetration indices vary with the definition of industry, and they are susceptible to the customary pitfalls of using averages in descriptive statistics. For example, if import penetration is high for product A, but the product is only part of industry X that includes several other products with low import penetration, the calculated import penetration for industry X will understate the true import penetration for product A. Or if the import penetration is low for product A but high for some other products in industry X, import penetration calculated for X will overstate the true import penetration for product A. This bias of the index can obviously be reduced with increased disaggregation of industries into narrowly defined markets. 3/ Detailed investigation into a particular U.S. import from the NME's at a lower level of commodity aggregation may yield considerably different, on occasion higher, import penetration indices than the ones identified by the level of aggregation used in the trade-monitoring model.

1/ For example, if in the production of $120 worth of exports, firm C purchased $100 worth of intermediary goods from firm B, and firm B purchased $80 worth of raw materials from firm A, then in calculating the import penetration index, $180 is included in "S" and $120 in "X." Thus the model will signal that domestic supplies of the product in question increased by $180, when in reality they did not increase at all. By boosting the value of the denominator, the import index is spuriously reduced. Only a fraction of the $180 that is added value (wages and salaries, profits and rents) will be included in the GNP in any given period. Therefore, domestic purchasing power to absorb foreign imports has not been augmented by $180 during the period.

2/ For example, if domestic industry X is heavily dependent on domestic industry Y for sales, disruption in industry X may occur as a result of disruption caused by imports in industry Y. A fall in domestic demand (i.e., fall in industry Y's purchases from X) will mask indirect disruption by imports in X.

3/ By increasing the level of disaggregation, dispersion about the average is reduced but skewness and the relative influence of extreme deviations (kurtosis) remain unknown. The requirement of data concordances sets limits to narrowing the industry profile when analysis is performed simultaneously for a wide range of products.

Measuring imports by landed duty-paid value

Using the landed duty-paid value of imports tends to increase import penetration indices by increasing the numerator of the index more than its denominator. This, however, may not have significantly biased the indices on most products from the major NME suppliers. China and Romania, the main NME suppliers of the United States, enjoy MFN status and pay relatively low or no duties on most of their sales to U.S. buyers. 1/ This import valuation, however, may have significantly increased the import penetration ratio of imports from those NME's that enter the United States at normally higher, non-MFN rates.

Results

The number of products meeting the criteria of inclusion in the current, fifth run of the system were smaller than the number of products reported in the fourth run. This may generally be explained by a decline in the growth rate of U.S. imports from China from 1984 to 1985. 2/ The relatively high level of imports reached in certain product categories over the past years made inclusion more difficult under constant growth and import penetration criteria.

U.S. imports from the NME's by MSIC-product categories that increased 15 percent or more in terms of value both from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986 are shown in table 13. Among the 40 commodities that met this growth criterion, 27 were imported from China, 4 each from Hungary and Poland, 3 from Romania, and 2 from the Soviet Union. This represents the lowest number of import categories meeting the growth criterion since the second run of the model. 3/

Using the seven-digit TSUSA classification system, the program identified 83 U.S. imports from the NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value for the periods examined (table 14). The number of imports that increased at least 15 percent over these periods in terms of value but 15 percent or less in terms of quantity was 34 (table 15). The number of U.S. imports that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity over the periods examined was 62 (table 16.) The number of imports that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity but 15 percent or less in terms of value was 13 (table 17). Table 18 shows 49 import goods from the NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of both value and quantity over the periods examined. Among these products, 38 originated in China, 5 in the Soviet Union, 2 each in Romania and East Germany, and 1 each in Poland and

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1/ A number of products from Romania are also subject to duty-free tariff treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

2/ U.S. imports of Chinese clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84) amounted to $754.8 million during 1983, $917.3 million during 1984, and $972.2 million during 1985. Thus the growth declined from 21.5 during 1984 to 6.0 percent during 1985.

3/ In previous runs, the number of commodities meeting this growth criterion were as follows: From 1980 to 1981 and January-June 1981 to January-June 1982, 64; from 1981 to 1982 and January-June 1982 to January-June 1983, 40; from 1982 to 1983 and from January-June 1983 to January-June 1984, 66; and from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, 82.

Table 13.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by MSIC items and sources

MSIC item	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
			Million dollars				
2033	Fruits and vegetables, except dried	Hungary	8.89	127.7	19.8	112.6	43.2
2082	Malt liquors and brewing byproducts	China	5.85	30.0	104.8	18.9	74.3
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits	Romania	1.95	26.5	70.7	20.0	67.5
2085	Liquors, except brandy	U.S.S.R	19.92	21.5	58.7	27.1	74.2
2099	Food preparations, n.e.s	Poland	1.18	40.7	16.3	23.4	6.5
2099	---do	China	9.98	29.4	81.9	13.4	66.5
2281	Yarn, spun, of cotton, silk	---do	5.78	331.2	607.3	341.8	325.1
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s	---do	13.57	33.6	47.8	11.6	47.1
2341	Women's, girls', and infants' underwear	---do	31.34	57.1	68.8	14.9	28.1
2369	Outerwear, n.e.s., of textile materials	---do	393.19	21.0	59.5	7.3	35.3
2399	Fabricated textile articles, n.e.s	---do	72.66	109.7	29.7	72.8	15.7
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.s	Poland	6.08	17.3	26.4	-10.2	7.0
2782	Blankbooks, looseleaf binders and devices	China	1.42	47.3	170.2	30.1	195.6
2824	Noncellulosic man-made fibers	---do	1.37	38.3	101.1	30.6	66.7
2833	Medicinals and botanicals	Hungary	19.17	120.8	55.3	95.9	21.2
2865	Cyclic crudes, intermediates, dyes	Romania	84.18	2132.0	1770.4	1904.8	1816.8
2865	---do	China	13.13	17.5	122.1	5.6	127.6
2891	Glue and gelatin	---do	2.14	42.4	68.5	18.2	22.9
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products	---do	20.61	83.9	22.4	57.7	3.6
3143	Men's footwear, except athletic	Poland	5.84	28.4	62.6	30.2	58.9
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic	---do	1.74	197.6	436.4	181.4	394.5
3144	---do	China	14.01	95.5	18.1	84.8	6.8
3149	Leather ski boots and other leather athletic	---do	11.21	49.1	16.5	9.0	-13.6
3151	Gloves, leather	Hungary	2.61	183.3	49.3	173.8	84.4
3161	Luggage of leather, textile materials	China	69.54	122.8	28.3	108.2	17.4
3171	Women's handbags and purses	---do	106.01	25.7	25.7	18.5	17.5
3172	Flat goods of leather and other materials	---do	12.29	32.9	16.7	12.7	2.9
3269	Ceramic articles, n.e.s	---do	9.75	28.1	24.5	18.4	12.3
3321	Cast iron articles, not malleable	---do	5.70	66.0	21.1	38.4	19.1
3339	Smelter and refined nonferrous metals	---do	78.70	114.9	27.9	127.6	-12.2
3494	Valves and pipe fittings (except plumbers	Romania	2.27	140.9	92.6	91.2	60.9
3523	Farm machinery and equipment, and parts	U.S.S.R	1.66	64.0	120.2	77.4	108.3
3561	Pumps and pumping equipment, n.e.s	China	1.63	44.2	48.3	17.5	34.7
3562	Ball and roller bearings, and parts n.e.s.	Hungary	3.07	38.1	31.6	36.8	34.0
3639	Household appliances, n.e.s.	China	12.16	293.3	103.9	246.3	95.7
3679	Electronic components and accessories	---do	7.17	150.0	73.9	63.2	37.3
3728	Aircraft and spacecraft parts, n.e.s.	---do	2.43	151.5	28.6	107.1	-5.3
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies	---do	1.57	155.5	53.2	130.7	18.5
3873	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices	---do	6.18	38.4	16.7	25.6	7.1
3944	Games, toys, and children's vehicles	---do	49.63	226.5	147.1	160.2	148.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 14.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
			Million dollars				
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns	China	18.48	85.2	115.4	94.7	85.7
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw	do	2.83	24.5	66.4	45.5	65.0
146.7630	Strawberries, frozen	Poland	4.78	42.5	19.7	43.6	28.2
155.7000	Honey	China	7.72	52.5	136.5	55.7	92.5
161.7720	Pepper, unground, black	do	1.24	41.7	362.4	13.5	98.1
161.7740	Pepper, unground, white	do	0.97	62.5	130.1	-4.0	89.5
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer, in glass containers.	do	5.83	29.7	101.8	17.6	73.6
169.3700	Vodka in containers not over $7.75 per gallon.	U.S.S.R.	14.26	301.5	159.4	15.0	7.9
186.1560	Feathers n.s.p.f., crude, sorted	China	13.28	34.6	40.4	35.2	91.2
222.5500	Floor coverings of common China, India, of Japan straw.	do	0.82	16.8	37.3	0.5	3.7
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	do	8.42	31.8	65.7	-5.4	7.0
366.2480	Cotton towels pile or tufted	do	1.34	99.6	88.9	-9.0	56.0
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f	do	5.15	30.8	31.1	10.7	20.7
366.7930	Other cotton furnishings, n.s.p.f	do	2.19	280.4	51.2	146.5	8.9
370.4800	Cotton handkerchiefs hemmed	do	1.42	24.6	83.1	-20.1	103.8
370.6020	do	do	1.45	136.5	89.5	48.6	81.3
376.5609	Men's and boys' coats and jackets	do	2.28	153.8	62.9	68.5	-15.9
378.0553	Women's, girls', and infants' lace	do	2.59	391.9	92.9	316.9	83.0
378.1030	Men's and boys' cotton underwear	do	1.00	23.1	462.9	-32.2	108.6
389.6100	Artifical flowers manmade	do	51.01	112.9	37.5	88.2	52.9
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	U.S.S.R.	9.45	135.3	71.7	146.7	27.2
402.6400	Monochlorobenzene	do	2.01	23.7	153.1	-5.6	22.5
409.5000	Vat blue 1 or synthetic	China	2.57	188.9	82.7	300.6	-29.5
425.7400	Citric acid	do	1.88	62.1	71.9	39.1	59.8
437.0200	Caffeine	do	1.00	95.2	15.5	53.3	26.8
437.2080	Alkaloids and their compounds	do	4.87	25.5	95.7	-31.0	114.7
439.3050	Ginseng in advanced form	do	0.87	21.7	37.9	-8.5	34.8
452.1200	Cassia oil	do	8.06	132.7	64.2	36.0	49.8
455.4000	Gelatin, and animal glue	do	1.48	31.0	54.7	7.3	57.6
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils under 25 degrees	U.S.S.R.	21.30	122.7	20.2	187.9	44.7
475.4500	Lubricating oils from petroleum	China	9.16	396.9	250.7	458.7	297.0
475.6530	Liquid derivatives from natural gas	Romania	214.06	102.7	112.7	37.4	23.0
533.2200	Household ware	China	2.83	194.0	27.8	131.1	71.5
533.3900	Articles of fine grained earthenware	do	1.98	28.5	72.2	34.7	80.8
533.5200	Hotel or restaurant ware	do	3.43	19.0	17.8	-6.4	-1.1
546.6060	Glassware, nspf valued over $0.30	East Germany.	0.68	22.5	112.9	19.1	108.8
605.0270	Rhodium, rhodium content	U.S.S.R.	10.72	191.2	127.4	41.2	83.7
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	do	6.56	33.0	208.1	79.0	123.1
622.0200	Tin other than alloys	China	61.10	190.9	22.3	257.4	66.9
632.0200	Antimony unwrought	do	9.21	38.6	30.9	1.8	-3.0
648.9715	Wrenches, open-end, box, and combination	do	1.00	45.5	16.1	55.8	33.5

Table 14.--U.S. imports from MNE's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources--Continued

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
			Million dollars				
692.2410	Tire and wheel chain	China	1.38	49.8	383.0	68.5	365.1
657.0950	Manhole covers, rings and frames	do	2.17	85.1	55.9	73.4	75.6
676.0560	Typewriters, n.s.p.f., nonautomatic	Bulgaria	1.02	47.0	35.3	39.3	8.7
682.4135	Electric motors 1 horsepower or more	Romania	1.04	47.3	34.5	30.1	5.1
684.4805	Electric hair dryers	China	6.16	173.6	99.1	180.2	157.0
686.9030	Other lamps including standard household lamps.	Poland	4.94	46.8	58.1	-6.3	26.2
694.6200	Parts, n.s.p.f., certified for use in civil aircraft.	China	2.33	233.5	35.6	112.4	1.0
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals	do	1.17	26.6	36.9	28.0	60.2
700.5670	Footwear, excluding soft sole or vinyl	do	1.21	110.4	22.9	44.1	-21.8
700.5900	Footwear upper over 50% rubber, plastic	do	10.02	96.9	21.0	88.8	13.9
700.9515	Footwear n.s.p.f. for men	do	4.67	75.1	30.9	340.5	64.7
704.6500	Wool gloves not laced or net	do	2.33	24.8	256.9	-2.2	174.7
705.3530	Gloves, horse or cow hide	do	2.98	30.0	45.1	21.0	93.0
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous	do	3.43	24.4	88.9	-18.8	74.7
706.3640	Cotton handbags not pile	do	15.36	115.4	35.1	24.6	28.7
706.3650	Other cotton luggage not of pile	do	7.24	37.8	66.6	-15.1	28.3
706.3840	Handbags vegetable-fiber except cotton	do	3.33	422.1	15.7	323.1	44.3
706.4144	Backpack textile materials	do	8.99	555.1	89.9	367.3	27.6
706.6225	Handbags of plastics	do	22.74	17.4	35.5	.1	32.9
706.6240	Travel goods, material n.s.p.f	do	1.54	27.8	89.3	5.1	116.9
715.1517	Clocks, mov 47 hrs, jwl 0-7,**********	do	1.25	35.7	267.4	101.1	237.1
724.4510	Magnetic recording media	do	1.22	125.4	20.5	101.5	11.3
727.1100	Furniture, and parts thereof	do	19.40	37.7	24.8	29.8	31.8
727.3555	Wall systems, credenzas, shelf	Romania	4.39	62.2	36.6	1.9	13.2
737.2415	Dolls (except stuffed) over 13 inches	China	1.80	71.4	274.1	224.7	282.6
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed) up to 13 inches	do	21.30	23.8	251.5	23.6	231.0
737.2800	Stuffed toy animals, valued	do	3.28	118.5	68.7	75.5	96.1
737.4700	Toy figures of inanimate objects	do	1.28	61.0	102.3	49.1	239.7
737.4900	---do---	do	11.34	2,088.0	256.4	1,031.2	367.1
737.9525	Toys having an electric motor	do	1.98	62.9	109.2	5.1	561.6
737.9555	Toys of rubber or plastics	do	10.42	270.8	101.6	105.6	113.7
741.5040	Articles of imitation gems	Czechoslova:	0.82	56.9	15.9	81.6	16.4
741.5040	---do---	China	1.06	25.9	96.1	45.8	97.0
748.4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests	do	3.16	27.2	206.9	-5.5	254.2
748.5520	Sleeping bags of feathers	do	1.35	32.9	81.5	19.5	30.0
772.5138	Pneumatic tires, new, other	East Germany.	1.20	91.7	15.7	90.3	65.2
772.9500	Christmas tree ornaments	China	2.81	101.5	138.3	82.2	158.1
772.9700	Religious articles of rubber	do	10.15	61.9	55.0	35.0	38.9
774.5595	Articles of rubber or plastics	do	3.51	142.2	34.7	106.7	14.2
791.7620	Men's and boys' coats and jackets	do	1.53	52.8	69.5	70.1	302.4
800.0035	United States goods reimported	do	26.62	84.3	185.1	78.7	354.2
999.9500	Items less than $251 subject to cumulative tariff.	do	15.75	221.0	16.6	8.3	4.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and no more than 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-86
			Million dollars				
146.7630	Strawberries, frozen	Poland	4.78	42.5	19.7	43.6	28.2
161.7720	Pepper, unground, black	China	1.24	41.7	362.4	13.5	98.1
186.1560	Feathers n.s.p.f., crude, sorted	---do	13.28	34.6	40.4	35.2	91.2
222.5500	Floor coverings of common China, Inida, or Japan straw.	---do	0.82	16.8	37.3	0.5	3.7
376.5609	Men's and boys' coats and jackets	---do	2.28	153.8	62.9	68.5	-15.9
378.1030	Men's and boys' cotton uderwear	---do	1.00	23.1	462.9	-32.2	108.6
402.6400	Monochlorobenzene	U.S.S.R	2.01	23.7	153.1	-5.6	22.5
409.5000	Vat blue 1 or synthetic	China	2.57	188.9	82.7	300.6	-29.5
437.0200	Caffeine	---do	1.00	95.2	15.5	53.3	28.8
437.2080	Alkaloids and their compounds	---do	4.87	25.5	95.7	-31.0	114.7
439.3050	Ginseng in advanced form	---do	0.87	21.7	37.9	-8.5	34.8
533.3900	Articles of fine grained earthenware	---do	1.98	28.5	72.2	34.7	80.8
533.5200	Hotel or restaurant ware	---do	3.43	19.0	17.8	-6.4	-17.1
648.9715	Wrenches, open-end, box. and combination	---do	1.00	45.5	16.1	55.8	33.5
694.6200	Parts, n.s.p.f, certified for use in civil aircraft.	---do	2.33	233.5	35.6	112.4	1.0
700.5670	Footwear, except soft sole or vinyl	---do	1.21	110.4	22.9	44.1	-21.8
700.9515	Footwear, n.s.p.f., for men	---do	4.67	75.1	30.9	340.5	64.9
704.6500	Wool gloves not laced or set	---do	2.33	24.8	256.9	-2.2	174.7
706.6225	Handbags of plastics	---do	22.74	17.4	35.5	0.1	32.9
715.1517	Clocks	---do	1.25	35.7	267.4	101.1	237.1
724.4510	Magnetic recording media	---do	1.22	125.4	20.5	101.5	11.3
727.1100	Furniture, and parts thereof	---do	19.40	37.7	24.8	29.8	31.8
727.3555	Wall systms, credenzas, shelf	Romania	4.39	62.2	36.6	1.9	13.2
737.2415	Dolls (except stuffed) over 13 inches	China	1.80	71.4	274.1	224.7	282.6
737.2800	Stuffed toy animals, less than ¢10/in.	---do	3.28	118.5	68.7	75.5	96.1
737.4700	Toy figures of inanimate objects	---do	1.28	61.0	102.3	49.1	239.7
737.4900	---do	---do	11.34	2088.0	256.4	1031.2	367.1
737.9555	Toys of rubber or plastics	---do	10.42	270.8	101.6	105.6	113.7
741.5040	Articles of imitation gems	Czechoslova	0.82	56.9	15.9	81.6	16.4
741.5040	---do	China	1.06	25.9	96.1	45.8	97.0
772.9700	Religious articles of rubber	---do	10.15	61.9	55.0	35.0	38.9
774.5595	Articles of rubber	---do	3.51	142.2	34.7	106.7	14.2
800.0035	United States goods reimported	---do	26.62	84.3	385.1	78.7	354.2
999.9500	Items less than $251 subject to cumulative duties.	---do	15.75	221.0	16.6	8.3	4.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 16.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
107.3040	Bacon, prepared or preserved	Hungary	40.8	41.8	46.1	-26.7	-20.1
107.3560	Pork, n.s.p.f., boned and cooked	do	9.3	25.2	30.2	30.4	56.2
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns	China	2.5	163.9	125.8	156.0	108.4
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw	do	1.2	26.5	148.6	23.5	150.6
144.2047	Mushrooms, sliced, prepared	do	21.9	40.6	32.6	-0.6	76.1
155.7000	Honey	do	16.3	86.3	129.1	73.4	100.6
161.7740	Pepper, unground, white	do	5.5	29.0	59.0	-1.3	110.5
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer	do	0.9	25.6	74.0	14.1	63.3
169.3700	Vodka in containers not over 1 gallon	U.S.S.R.	80.4	271.7	195.5	20.4	16.0
245.1000	Hardboard, wheather or not face-finished	do	87.6	280.4	20.4	20.2	-8.0
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	China	87.9	31.6	58.6	-7.1	11.0
366.2480	Cotton towels pile or tufted	do	10.3	145.6	211.8	-0.6	155.8
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f	do	35.8	35.8	64.7	19.7	27.8
366.7930	Other cotton furnishings, n.s.p.f	do	34.5	305.3	70.5	130.6	13.6
370.4800	Cotton handkerchiefs hemmed	do	80.4	17.8	83.7	-12.6	29.1
370.6020	do	do	56.0	74.3	130.3	25.7	76.8
378.0553	Women's, girls', and infants' lace or net	do	17.2	403.8	87.1	377.1	51.4
389.6100	Artifical flowers manmade	do	24.5	121.4	69.4	91.9	54.3
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	U.S.S.R.	52.8	153.2	112.5	272.9	15.5
425.7400	Citric acid	China	7.0	42.3	98.6	23.8	78.3
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	Romania	23.1	35.0	27.6	28.3	10.2
452.1200	Cassia oil	China	73.3	281.4	108.8	48.1	54.7
455.4000	Gelatin, and animal glue	do	40.7	21.7	69.6	2.4	61.5
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils under 25 degrees	U.S.S.R.	0.4	146.0	129.5	185.6	73.5
475.4500	Lubricating oils from petroleum	China	6.1	585.8	554.1	686.0	493.0
475.6530	Liquid derivatives from natural gas	Romania	39.1	103.6	208.5	38.0	18.0
521.1720	Bauxite, calcined	China	65.4	187.2	43.2	54.4	-6.6
533.2200	Household ware	do	21.4	171.3	74.0	79.6	100.7
534.9400	Household articles of nonbone chinaware	do	2.4	26.0	143.0	15.1	143.4
546.6068	Glassware, n.s.p.f., value over $0.30 but not over $3 each.	East Germany	0.7	38.4	166.3	39.5	192.2
605.0270	Rhodium, rhodium content	U.S.S.R.	6.5	95.0	93.5	51.0	89.3
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	do	5.4	60.8	249.9	73.6	143.9
622.0200	Tin other than alloys	China	13.3	175.2	46.0	235.3	35.4
632.0200	Antimony unwrought	do	66.3	28.7	66.2	-2.2	-0.1
652.2410	Tire and wheel chain	do	34.3	24.5	410.3	41.1	342.9
657.0950	Manhole covers, rings and frames	do	9.1	81.8	55.1	63.5	73.3
676.0560	Typewriters, n.s.p.f., non-automatic	Bulgaria	61.6	59.5	48.5	6.9	15.6
682.4135	Electric motors 1 horsepower or more	Romania	2.8	127.6	75.1	55.9	28.0
684.4805	Electric hair dryers	China	6.2	152.2	90.4	147.2	126.0
686.9030	Other lamps including standard	Poland	8.2	52.7	55.1	-8.9	24.5
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals	China	22.1	23.5	61.6	28.3	74.9
700.5900	Footwear with open toes or open heels	do	15.7	98.8	33.4	83.1	23.0
705.3530	Cloves, horse or cow hide	do	14.4	37.5	56.5	43.8	102.0
706.0500	Leather flat goods	do	12.3	33.5	118.8	7.7	43.5
706.0700	Handbags, valued not over $20 each	do	17.1	20.0	20.3	26.1	23.2
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous	do	34.9	19.6	113.7	-19.1	82.6
706.3640	Cotton handbags not pile or tufted	do	35.2	92.7	29.3	20.5	28.9

Table 16.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources--Continued

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
706.3650	Other cotton luggage	China	44.9	43.9	44.6	-19.5	15.6
706.3840	Handbags vegetable-fiber except cotton	do	17.1	313.0	22.6	295.6	65.5
706.3900	Flat goods, of textile materials	do	11.5	30.9	119.0	81.6	91.1
706.4144	Backpack textile materials	do	23.2	612.2	125.2	467.2	33.3
706.4152	Luggage textile materials	do	21.8	155.8	40.9	205.8	27.9
706.6100	Billfolds, letter cases	do	4.1	130.4	16.4	19.1	19.5
706.6240	Travel goods, material n.s.p.f	do	4.5	95.8	315.0	45.5	233.1
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed)	do	10.4	48.2	183.2	56.6	223.6
737.9525	Toys having an electric motor	do	1.7	60.8	246.7	30.8	431.7
748.4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests	do	40.0	45.5	224.3	1.4	265.5
748.5520	Sleeping bags of feathers	do	61.0	28.0	104.1	6.8	53.8
772.5138	Pneumatic tires, new	East Germany	0.8	89.1	18.5	74.4	43.9
772.9500	Christmas tree ornaments	China	7.0	146.2	28.2	150.6	45.0
790.7020	Other wigs, of materials	do	3.3	51.7	414.9	33.8	360.7
791.7620	Men's and boys' coats	do	0.6	25.6	90.5	28.6	118.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 17.—U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity and no more than 15 percent in value from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1986	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
107.3040	Bacon, prepared or preserved	Hungary	40.8	41.8	46.1	-26.7	-20.1
107.3560	Pork, n.s.p.f., boned and cooked	---do---	9.3	25.2	30.2	30.4	56.2
144.2047	Mushrooms, sliced	China---	21.9	40.6	32.6	-0.6	76.1
249.1000	Hardboard, not face-finished	U.S.S.R-	87.6	280.4	20.4	20.2	-8.0
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	Romania-	23.1	35.0	27.6	28.3	10.2
521.1720	Other bauxite, calcined	China---	65.4	187.2	43.2	54.4	-6.6
534.4400	Household articles, n.s.p.f	---do---	2.4	26.0	143.0	15.1	143.4
706.0500	Leather flat goods	---do---	12.3	33.5	118.8	7.7	43.5
706.0700	Handbags, valued not over $20 each	---do---	17.1	20.0	20.3	26.1	23.2
706.3900	Flat goods of textile	---do---	11.5	30.9	119.0	81.6	91.1
706.4152	Luggage textile materials	---do---	21.8	155.8	40.9	205.8	27.9
706.6100	Billfolds, letter cases	---do---	4.1	130.4	16.4	19.1	19.5
790.7020	Wigs, of materials other	---do---	3.3	51.7	414.9	33.8	360.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 18.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-1986	1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-1986
			Million dollars				
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns,	China	18.48	85.2	115.4	94.7	85.7
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw	do	2.83	24.5	66.4	45.5	65.0
155.7000	Honey	do	7.72	52.5	136.5	55.7	92.5
161.7740	Pepper, unground, white	do	0.97	62.5	120.1	-4.0	89.5
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer	do	5.83	29.7	101.8	17.6	73.6
169.3700	Vodka in containers not over 1 gallon	U.S.S.R	14.26	301.5	159.4	15.0	7.9
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	China	8.42	31.8	65.7	-5.6	7.0
366.2480	Cotton towels pile or tufted	do	1.34	99.6	88.9	-9.0	56.0
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f	do	5.15	30.8	31.1	10.7	20.7
366.7930	Other cotton furnishings n.s.p.f	do	2.19	280.4	51.2	146.5	8.9
370.4800	Cotton handkerchiefs hemmed	do	1.42	24.6	83.1	-20.1	103.8
370.6020	---do	do	1.45	136.5	89.5	48.6	81.3
378.0553	Women's, girls', and infants' lace	do	2.59	391.9	92.9	316.9	83.0
389.6100	Artifical flowers manmade	do	51.01	112.9	37.5	88.2	52.9
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	U.S.S.R	9.45	135.3	71.7	146.7	27.2
425.7400	Citric acid	China	1.88	62.1	71.9	39.1	59.8
452.1200	Cassia oil	do	8.06	132.7	64.2	36.0	49.8
455.4000	Gelatin, and animal glue	do	1.48	31.0	54.7	7.3	57.6
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils under 25 degrees	U.S.S.R	21.30	122.7	20.2	187.9	44.7
475.4500	Lubricating oils from petroleum	China	9.16	396.9	250.7	458.7	297.0
475.6530	Liquid derivatives from natural gas	Romania	214.06	102.7	112.7	37.4	23.0
533.2200	Earthenware fine-grained household tableware.	China	2.83	194.0	27.8	131.1	71.5
546.6060	Other glassware, n.s.p.f	East Germany.	0.68	22.5	112.9	19.1	101.8
605.0270	Rhodium, rhodium content	U.S.S.R	10.72	191.2	127.4	41.2	83.7
618.1000	Aluminun waste and scrap	do	6.56	33.0	208.1	79.0	123.1
622.0200	Tin other than alloys	China	61.10	190.9	22.3	257.4	66.9
632.0200	Antimony unwrought	do	9.21	38.6	30.9	1.8	-3.0
652.2410	Tire and wheel chain	do	1.38	49.8	383.0	68.5	365.1
657.0950	Manhole covers, rings and frames	do	2.17	85.1	55.9	73.4	75.6
676.0560	Typewriters, n.s.p.f., non-automatic	Bulgaria	1.02	47.0	35.3	39.3	8.7
682.4135	Electric motors 1 horsepower and over	Romania	1.04	47.3	34.5	30.1	5.1
684.4805	Electric hair dryers	China	6.16	173.6	99.1	180.2	157.0
686.9030	Other lamps including standard	Poland	4.94	46.8	58.1	-6.3	26.2
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals	China	1.17	26.6	36.9	28.0	60.2
700.5900	Footwear upper over 50% rubber, plastic	do	10.02	96.9	21.0	88.8	13.9
705.3530	Gloves, horse or cow hide	do	2.98	30.0	45.1	21.0	93.0
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous	do	3.43	24.4	88.9	-18.8	74.7
706.3640	Cotton handbags not pile	do	15.36	115.4	35.1	24.6	28.7
706.3650	Other cotton luggage	do	7.24	37.8	66.6	-15.1	28.3

Table 18.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources--Continued

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-1986	1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-1986
			Million dollars				
706.3840	Handbags vegetable-fiber except cotton---	China------	3.33	422.1	15.7	323.1	44.3
706.4144	Backpack textile materials----------	---do-------	8.99	555.1	89.9	367.3	27.6
706.6240	Travel goods, material n.s.p.f----------	---do-------	1.54	27.8	89.3	5.1	116.9
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed)----------	---do-------	21.30	23.8	251.5	23.6	231.0
737.9525	Toys having an electric motor----------	---do-------	1.98	62.9	309.2	5.1	541.6
748.4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests----------	---do-------	3.16	27.2	206.9	-5.5	254.2
748.5520	Sleeping bags of feathers----------	---do-------	1.35	32.9	81.5	19.5	30.0
772.5138	Pneumatic tires, new----------	East Germany.	1.20	91.7	15.7	90.3	65.2
772.9500	Christmas tree ornaments----------	China------	2.81	101.5	138.3	82.2	158.1
791.7620	Men's and boys' coats----------	---do-------	1.53	52.8	69.5	70.1	102.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Bulgaria. This represents a further reduction from the 82 items identified during the fourth annual run of the model. 1/

Table 19 shows six import commodities that met the combined criterion of at least 1-percent penetration by U.S. imports from the NME's and at least 10-percent penetration by worldwide U.S. imports in 1984. All six products originated from China but only three of them fell under the carefully monitored category of "textiles and apparel." 2/ Among the 18 commodities that met this combined criterion in last year's run, 17 were imports from China. Nine out of these were textiles and apparel. Four items included in table 19 met the same criterion of inclusion during the fourth run of the model. The two items that were identified during the current but not during the previous run of the model were floor coverings (MSIC 2279) and lace goods (MSIC 2292). China tableware (MSIC 3262) was indicated during all previous runs and women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171) during all but the first run. 3/

Table 20 shows two items that, in addition to meeting the combined criterion for import penetration, also grew at least 15 percent in value over the periods examined. Last year's calculations identified four such items. Lace goods was indicated by the current but not by last year's run of the model. For the two import items included in table 20, tables 21 and 22 show further details on U.S. imports and production from 1983 through January-June 1986. Table 23 shows changes in U.S. employment in the production of the same commodities. 4/

1/ The number of U.S. imports from the NME's that had met this criterion using data for 1981, 1982, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 was 28; for 1982, 1983, and January-June 1983, and January-June 1984, it was 120. China was the source of the majority of U.S. imports in the past three runs of the model when this combined criterion of growth was applied.

2/ MSIC categories beginning with numbers 22 and 23 are defined as textiles and apparel and those beginning with 31 are defined as leather and leather products.

3/ During the first two runs of the model, the criterion of inclusion did not specify growth in excess of 15 percent.

4/ This year for the first time econometric analysis was undertaken to determine what effects, if any, imports from the NME's have had on U.S. prices and employment. The Commission feels that it is premature to reach any conclusions from the analysis at this time. However, this work is continuing.

Table 19.--U.S. imports from NME's in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1985

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Imports from--		Apparent consumption	Penetration of imports from--	
			NME source	World		NME source	World
			Million dollars			Percent	
2279	Floor coverings, n.e.s., of textile.	China	79.27	324.40	3010.90	2.6	10.8
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s	do	13.57	115.18	1053.22	1.3	10.9
2381	Gloves except sports gloves	do	56.66	260.53	2363.35	2.4	11.0
3171	Women's handbags and purses	do	106.01	757.31	5796.89	1.8	13.1
3262	China tableware	do	30.61	277.24	2640.87	1.2	10.5
3269	Earthenware tableware	do	10.22	387.42	874.73	1.2	44.3

Table 20.--U.S. imports in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from all sources in 1985, and growth from NME sources at least 15 percent from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Penetration of imports from--		Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
			NME source	World	1984	1985	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986
			Percent					
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s	China	1.3	10.9	33.6	47.8	11.6	47.1
3171	Women's handbags and purses	do	1.8	13.1	25.7	25.7	18.5	17.5

Table 21.--Lace goods, n.e.s. (MSIC 2282): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1983-85, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986

Item	1983	1984	1985	January-June--	
				1985	1986
Total U.S. imports----------million dollars--	46.02	59.18	115.18	54.72	55.00
U.S. imports from China----------do----	4.08	5.78	13.57	4.95	7.31
U.S. production----------do----	547.90	686.00	953.30	-	-
Apparent U.S. consumption----------do----	569.74	729.41	1,053.22	-	-
Ratio of--					
Imports from China to total imports---------percent--	8.87	9.76	11.78	9.04	13.30
Total imports to apparent consumption---------do----	8.08	8.11	10.94	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption----do----	0.72	0.79	1.29	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 22.--Women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1983-85, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986

Item	1983	1984	1985	January-June--	
				1985	1986
Total U.S. imports----------million dollars--	515.38	590.69	757.31	351.08	375.36
U.S. imports from China----------do----	31.41	43.60	106.01	47.97	60.28
U.S. production----------do----	5,010.00	5,420.00	5,046.70	-	-
Apparent U.S. consumption----------do----	5,510.34	6,001.49	5,796.89	-	-
Ratio of--					
Imports from China to total imports--------percent--	6.09	7.3811.82	14.00	13.66	16.06
Total imports to apparent consumption---------do----	9.35	9.8412.89	13.06	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption----do----	0.57	0.731.52	1.83	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.--U.S. employment in the production of commodities in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1984, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986 1/

(In thousands)

MSIC code	Description	1984	1985	Percentage decrease	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	Percentage decrease
2381	Gloves except sports gloves	91	91	0.00	94	89	-5.32
3262	China tableware	155	146	-5.81	148	140	-5.41
3171	Women's handbags and purses	135	113	-16.30	116	105	-9.48
3263	Earthenware tableware	155	146	-5.81	148	140	-5.41

1/ Where data were not available for the 4-digit MSIC code, growth rates for the 3-digit that includes the commodity were calculated.

Source: Calculations were based on data obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

APPENDIX A

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY SITC SECTIONS, 1985, JANUARY-JUNE 1985, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1986

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,028,070	1,416,885	412,254
1 Beverages and tobacco	24,822	10,883	9,059
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	804,786	476,098	639,058
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	154,162	57,932	69,359
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	68,253	54,824	13,570
5. Chemicals	883,902	424,879	382,076
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	392,922	201,962	105,704
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2,167,019	804,642	1,238,923
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	411,353	185,209	201,892
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	86,399	40,563	37,861
Total	7,021,687	3,673,875	3,109,756
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	349,361	187,424	197,496
1. Beverages and tobacco	39,481	17,931	22,503
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	152,942	79,815	72,093
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,521,250	776,729	661,547
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,435	582	1,727
5. Chemicals	536,963	249,554	300,650
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	970,981	510,160	485,622
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	245,804	136,389	113,920
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,914,766	877,286	1,166,029
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	57,687	23,943	221,508
Total	5,790,671	2,859,813	3,243,095

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	102,775	36,800	14,610
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,236	991	465
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	567,039	295,705	217,112
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2,192	1,260	3,907
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	72	46	395
5. Chemicals	513,547	273,166	196,072
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	359,162	185,194	90,157
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	1,921,262	694,987	1,066,658
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	312,887	140,490	161,419
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	16,027	7,714	8,928
Total	3,796,200	1,636,353	1,759,725
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	155,832	86,658	94,706
1. Beverages and tobacco	5,274	2,473	3,929
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	124,064	65,574	54,023
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	983,732	454,269	414,290
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,353	520	1,351
5. Chemicals	159,693	82,386	89,995
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	615,809	274,541	330,010
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	90,868	49,029	49,594
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,682,961	775,903	1,073,897
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	43,799	17,497	60,021
Total	3,863,385	1,808,849	2,171,813

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	1,728,525	1,288,510	306,223
1. Beverages and tobacco	8,732	967	232
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	90,180	76,927	326,100
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	54,538	29,979	26,220
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	63,927	52,041	11,209
5. Chemicals	281,634	119,832	135,606
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9,570	4,939	3,050
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	111,926	61,435	95,883
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	70,898	33,907	26,402
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,017	995	907
Total	2,421,948	1,669,534	931,832
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	12,303	2,864	927
1. Beverages and tobacco	10,867	4,059	5,739
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	15,124	6,296	12,592
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	99,995	70,867	23,804
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	37	17	4
5. Chemicals	196,199	117,109	99,813
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	61,231	37,210	38,766
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,151	1,858	1,967
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,351	1,805	1,405
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3,661	1,656	155,641
Total	406,919	243,740	340,659

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	196,770	91,575	91,244
1. Beverages and tobacco	14,853	8,925	8,361
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	147,554	103,466	95,610
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	85,973	20,927	35,956
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4,254	2,737	1,966
5. Chemicals	88,055	31,746	49,762
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	24,188	11,826	12,228
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	133,207	47,599	76,271
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27,452	10,768	13,759
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	48,306	21,615	15,456
Total	770,611	351,181	400,614
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	180,865	97,885	101,855
1. Beverages and tobacco	23,334	11,391	12,836
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8,137	4,748	4,009
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	437,523	251,593	223,453
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	44	44	372
5. Chemicals	181,071	50,059	110,843
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	293,800	198,267	116,811
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	150,785	85,502	62,360
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	228,420	99,563	90,640
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	10,214	4,778	5,846
Total	1,514,193	803,831	729,024

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-5.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	11,458	5,767	3,276
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	4	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	423	418	75
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15	-	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	8	-	-
Total	11,908	6,185	3,353
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	9	9	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	7	7	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,866	1,136	837
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	128	128	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	10
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	3,009	1,279	847

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	29,047	144	36,811
1. Beverages and tobacco	4,776	1,828	2,163
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,700	6,313	10,931
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	24,843	1,659	13,754
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	9,076	4,877	4,749
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	824	503	1,289
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	12,176	4,899	3,181
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,568	1,827	2,067
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	480	208	120
Total	103,489	22,258	75,066
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,610	1,392	944
1. Beverages and tobacco	17,836	8,844	8,637
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	319	86	81
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	256	-	1,650
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	4,519	3,210	1,195
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	586	369	441
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	3,332	1,570	1,088
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,209	611	699
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	371	57	425
Total	34,038	16,143	15,160

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-7.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	12	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	656	129	573
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24	7	40
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	420	205	199
Total	1,113	342	813
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	28
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	28

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-8.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	616	91	242
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,794	1,195	932
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,358	10,911	8,374
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1	1	2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	23,404	11,102	9,277
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,092	1,857	950
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	10,880	1,745	6,152
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,697	2,203	2,527
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	782	366	449
Total	62,623	29,470	28,906
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	6,313	4,622	8,011
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,517	556	679
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	210	9	942
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,216	714	1,171
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	30,054	17,512	13,362
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	10,870	6,686	6,067
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22,437	9,660	8,202
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,293	873	1,309
Total	74,909	40,631	39,743

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-9.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	55,086	26,371	17,111
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,415	4,517	959
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3,436	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,033	307	749
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	788	602	80
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,204	679	1,929
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,142	475	990
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	150	90	288
Total	72,253	33,041	22,107
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	903	767	58
1. Beverages and tobacco	451	224	18
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,190	1,032	205
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,740	835	1,075
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	44	44	-
5. Chemicals	9,095	3,674	15,060
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	46,516	35,338	14,063
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	19,686	12,810	8,121
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,425	3,768	3,364
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,241	1,413	592
Total	90,290	59,904	42,556

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-10.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	29,669	23,715	1,695
1. Beverages and tobacco	2,296	1,520	1,600
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,582	3,141	2,270
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4	3	6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	12,649	6,257	5,800
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	6,513	4,005	5,563
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	29,747	13,992	14,618
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,041	1,859	2,970
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,594	1,091	399
Total	92,094	55,583	34,921
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	51,159	28,415	26,679
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,300	893	684
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,192	2,092	1,422
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	447	253	68
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	20,789	10,335	13,616
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	32,371	21,750	14,707
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	65,865	37,398	26,949
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39,802	16,728	18,116
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,692	806	1,766
Total	216,618	118,671	104,008

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-11.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	14	14	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16	16	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	30	30	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-12.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	6	6	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	36
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21	13	9
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4	3	6
Total	32	23	51
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	352	9	9
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,752	2,061	632
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	4
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7	-	8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	3,111	2,070	652

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-13.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	65,993	39,891	11,284
1. Beverages and tobacco	4,779	3,954	3,410
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	32,740	22,495	6,048
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3,822	109	23
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4,254	2,737	1,237
5. Chemicals	30,439	5,306	17,561
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9,494	3,865	3,642
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	31,384	15,095	12,610
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,089	3,201	3,282
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	44,708	19,606	13,992
Total	233,702	116,259	73,088
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	113,648	58,840	63,525
1. Beverages and tobacco	865	354	1,940
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	478	342	164
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	372
5. Chemicals	4,246	1,622	3,412
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	45,337	23,512	16,768
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	20,610	9,751	10,378
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30,303	13,360	12,563
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,550	591	782
Total	217,037	108,371	109,905

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-14.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	16,359	1,362	24,102
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,208	428	255
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	70,760	56,088	67,028
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	53,866	19,154	22,171
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	729
5. Chemicals	11,455	3,897	11,626
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,478	994	705
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	44,817	11,189	37,781
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,915	1,203	1,923
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	593	254	208
Total	206,451	94,570	166,526
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	6,233	3,849	2,637
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,365	518	877
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,749	1,188	1,195
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	435,079	250,505	220,659
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	141,206	30,504	76,389
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	138,935	99,786	57,471
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	30,422	17,288	9,756
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	123,243	55,435	47,696
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,068	1,038	972
Total	881,301	460,111	417,652

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-15.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	176
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	236
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	63
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	269
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	202	202	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	57	24	261
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	19,616	10,031	12,365
Total	19,875	10,257	13,369
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	31
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12	-	40
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	13	13	-
Total	25	13	72

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

APPENDIX B

LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES 1985, JANUARY-JUNE 1985, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1986

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Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$391,552	$10,184	$135,048
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	316,806	447,176	51,430
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	165,715	2/ 86,259	97,334
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	159,800	-	89,300
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f	148,554	17,387	74,610
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	82,988	79,117	30,502
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	77,720	46,579	28,928
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	54,649	7,276	27,452
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	44,808	18,928	25,495
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	43,131	11,293	29,165
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	42,919	2,080	26,247
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	40,182	34,115	18,760
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	38,260	15,307	9,758
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	36,602	6,868	27,032
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	35,356	34,021	18,940
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	34,918	6,707	18,662
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	30,053	28,707	15,753
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f	28,694	12,530	13,505
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	26,031	9,828	13,402
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	25,447	9,974	8,138
	Total	1,824,186	884,336	759,459
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	3,109,756	1,691,755	1,352,305

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

2/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June-- 1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	$302,077	$198,541	$68,861
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	180,221	72,384	101,135
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	153,905	219	153,808
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	70,805	76,969	29,214
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	69,629	30,720	35,174
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	63,123	23,921	24,331
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	51,420	70,639	11,283
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	48,589	25,562	22,783
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	43,847	7,495	18,639
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	-	-
653.2210	Gold coins	38,707	2/	24,646
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	36,259	3/ 15,005	11,510
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	32,383	4/ 3,884	16,620
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented	30,203	5/ 9,349	12,568
755.1500	Fireworks	27,237	9,205	11,752
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	27,231	9,611	12,349
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	26,833	19,700	26,795
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	26,425	7,499	10,577
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	25,087	6/ 4,997	9,509
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	24,206	-	24,206
	Total	1,321,118	585,701	625,763
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's	3,243,095	1,451,351	1,541,086

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.
2/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.
3/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.
4/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.9015.
5/ TSUSA item 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5289.
6/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4761.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	$159,800	-	$89,300
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f	148,554	17,387	74,610
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	82,988	79,117	30,502
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	75,210	45,217	28,340
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	54,196	7,237	27,289
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	44,559	18,892	25,471
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	43,131	11,291	29,165
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	35,356	34,021	18,940
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	34,103	5,823	25,773
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	30,013	28,707	15,753
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f	28,694	12,530	13,505
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	26,031	9,828	13,402
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	22,849	6,723	12,665
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty weight and over	20,694	20,694	-
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	19,398	7,032	4,766
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	19,374	-	6,551
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	19,183	8,315	6,381
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	17,921	1/ 20,974	17,921
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s	17,816	7,518	9,432
694.4048	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, at least 4,400 but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight, n.s.p.f	17,414	-	6,779
	Total	917,284	341,305	456,543
	Total, U.S. exports to China	1,759,725	860,663	844,382

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June-- 1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	$302,077	$198,541	$68,861
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	70,805	63,360	29,214
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	43,816	7,495	18,639
653.2210	Gold coins	38,601	1/	24,621
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	32,155	2/ 3,883	16,463
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	31,718	3/ 12,576	9,897
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented	30,179	4/ 9,349	12,568
755.1500	Fireworks	27,237	9,205	11,752
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	27,231	9,611	12,349
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	26,164	7,499	10,538
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	24,220	5/ 4,856	9,501
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed	20,434	24,544	12,755
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	18,893	11,287	10,483
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	17,984	6/ 4,006	8,623
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height	17,796	1,097	12,193
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	16,456	-	6,364
706.4152	Luggage, other than backpacks, of textile materials, n.s.p.f	15,338	6,171	7,759
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit	15,033	7/ 5,751	2,592
384.4609	Women's cotton blouses n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	14,577	8/ 5,214	6,372
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented	13,932	9/ 4,175	5,652
	Total	804,647	388,621	297,197
	Total, U.S. imports from China	2,171,813	926,867	947,740

1/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.
2/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.9015.
3/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.
4/ TSUSA item 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5289.
5/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4761.
6/ TSUSA item 381.6240 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6240. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.6240.
7/ TSUSA item 384.5697 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5397. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5397.
8/ TSUSA item 384.4609 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4709. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4709.
9/ TSUSA item 381.4130 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4050. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4050.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$312,981	-	$109,400
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	268,587	447,176	51,430
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	126,472	2/ 55,007	68,960
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	38,132	-	22,259
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	37,611	15,026	9,325
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	17,446	13,017	8,264
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	11,209	17,057	4,545
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil	10,737	3,103	6,688
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f	8,504	24	7,924
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes	8,280	1,629	5,712
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f	5,865	4,326	1,954
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber-processing chemicals, n.s.p.f	5,799	5,726	4,507
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	5,721	4,774	4,615
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	5,402	5,989	1,699
664.0572	Dozer attachments	4,542	-	2,546
664.0577	Rippers and rooters (attachments for excavating machinery)	3,813	-	1,778
709.6320	X-ray apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for medical or dental use	3,713	4	2,295
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	3,661	163	959
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils	3,337	2,905	1,852
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	3,271	-	2,101
	Total	885,084	575,925	318,813
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R	931,832	681,747	349,334

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
2/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., 1/ by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	$153,905	$219	$153,808
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	48,589	25,562	22,783
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	38,063	18,571	16,492
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	20,874	19,700	20,874
605.0270	Rhodium	10,987	3,103	3,367
605.0260	Palladium	10,766	7,143	5,116
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	8,484	1,721	4,006
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	8,056	2,489	1,108
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over $7.75 per gallon	4,130	1,265	2,268
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated	3,727	-	132
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	3,042	793	670
475.0510	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I	2,931	-	2,931
618.0650	Aluminum, other than uniform circular cross-section throughout its length, not in coil	2,189	-	1,692
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated	2,074	656	790
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought	2,054	283	247
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium	1,843	1,928	1,117
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over $7.75 per gallon	1,416	613	754
401.7420	Para-xylene	1,131	-	1,131
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides	1,000	134	315
401.6400	Pseudocumene	970	635	360
	Total	326,230	84,817	239,960
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R	340,659	127,774	247,569

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-7.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$59,198	$10,184	$19,097
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	48,220	-	-
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	32,690	4,574	16,595
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	29,438	20,784	13,553
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	22,171	8,630	8,138
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	21,322	2/ 10,277	10,453
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	14,562	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	13,836	875	1,095
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	11,452	9,207	5,052
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	7,768	9,418	5,862
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower	7,106	5,504	7,106
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds	6,826	-	-
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel	5,368	-	1,713
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	4,303	4	1,213
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	2,859	469	2,855
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	2,851	-	2,851
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	2,581	-	2,581
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	2,489	663	1,048
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s	2,406	1,960	1,338
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	2,353	848	1,078
	Total	299,796	83,398	101,627
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	400,614	140,806	151,554

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.
2/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	$180,221	$72,384	$101,135
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	69,629	30,664	35,174
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	-	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	34,964	62,481	4,919
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	25,061	5,350	7,839
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	23,396	-	23,396
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	12,766	6,281	7,136
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f	10,709	2/	4,290
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	9,538	20,199	8,486
412.0200	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules	9,519	-	4,585
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	8,022	4,011	4,763
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	7,363	1,480	263
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	6,633	3,480	1,704
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	6,307	1,514	2,545
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	5,921	-	5,921
480.6550	Nitrogen solution	5,734	804	4,546
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	5,461	2,984	1,530
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	4,996	590	1,721
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	4,609	1,723	833
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	4,529	3/ 2,376	1,610
	Total	478,308	216,320	222,397
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	729,024	394,819	344,986

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.
2/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.
3/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-9.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schadule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	$3,276	$1,345	-
685.2720	Transceivers, not handheld, other than citizens band (CB), for frequencies over 30 MHz but not over 400 MHz, n.e.s	38	-	-
685.2740	Antennas n.s.p.f	32	-	-
685.4075	Tape recorders and dictation recording and transcribing machines, n.s.p.f., and parts of such machines	6	-	6
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	1	-	-
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f	1	-	-
	Total	3,353	1,345	6
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	3,353	3,382	6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
161.9400	Sage, unground	$837	$309	$479
384.3210	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented	8	1/ -	-
384.8243	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., man-made fibers, knit	2	2/ -	-
	Total	847	309	479
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania	847	664	479

1/ TSUSA item 384.8210 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8110. There were no imports from Albania under item 383.8110 during April-June 1985.
2/ TSUSA item 384.8243 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8143. There were no imports from Albania under item 383.8143 during April-June 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-11.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	$22,295	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	11,311	-	155
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	9,708	-	-
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds	6,826	-	-
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel	5,368	-	1,713
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	2,988	-	-
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f	2,168	592	190
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s	1,561	-	-
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,414	3	1,414
724.4575	Magnetic recording discs suitable for use with computers, prepared but not recorded	904	-	904
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	711	-	711
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s	635	-	-
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion	631	-	26
661.7640	Parts of centrifuges	432	-	431
486.1400	Plant growth regulators, not artificially mixed	428	283	428
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery	394	-	-
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	390	88	148
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	386	473	-
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	373	80	343
712.5045	Equipment n.s.p.f. for testing electrical, radio, and communications circuits	359	1	350
	Total	69,281	1,519	6,812
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	75,066	9,104	9,462

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	$8,022	$4,011	$4,763
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	1,650	-	1,650
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	953	-	178
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating	682	662	228
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable	631	326	319
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	273	115	100
253.0500	Handmade paper, not impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, or decorated	246		246
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	201	95	94
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled	190	-	-
682.9500	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof	170	263	-
461.3500	Perfumes, colognes and toilet waters containing alcohol	100	-	-
685.0855	Television apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	88	-	88
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over $4 per gallon, white	75	125	31
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over $0.30 but not over $3 each	67	13	32
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	66	1/ 12	66
384.7205	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	66	2/ -	44
514.6500	Marble, breccia, and onyx slabs, rubbed or polished in whole or in part	60	-	-
384.6530	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued not over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	60	3/	55
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	58	60	30
384.2850	Women's cotton sweaters, knit, not ornamented	56	4/ 16	-
	Total	13,716	5,699	7,925
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	15,160	9,713	8,596

1/ TSUSA item 384.8073 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8073. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.8073.
2/ TSUSA item 384.7205 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7205. There were no imports from Bulgaria under item 383.7205 during April-June 1985.
3/ TSUSA item 384.6530 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6530. Imports from Bulgaria under item 383.6530 during April-June 1985 totaled $405.
4/ TSUSA item 384.2850 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.2750. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.2750.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-13.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	$573	$62	$304
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	140	109	129
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	59	13	35
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	40	7	13
	Total	813	191	481
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	813	191	481

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-14.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over $6.80 per pair	$28	1/ -	-
	Total	28	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba	28	-	-

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940. However, there were no imports from Cuba under any TSUSA items during April-June 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	$7,891	$4,538	$4,158
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	7,259	1/ 5,454	5,018
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	2,851	-	2,851
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	1,221	742	728
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s	932	1,185	656
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	609	4	270
685.6043	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), designed for use in civil aircraft	423	-	367
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	389	97	194
710.1014	Gyroscopic and magnetic compasses designed for use in civil aircraft, and parts thereof	357	-	233
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	314	16	304
666.2510	Meat- and poultry-processing machinery and equipment and parts thereof	296	-	13
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	252	20	113
404.3940	Nitrogen function compounds n.s.p.f., and their derivatives	247	-	-
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed	243	-	243
670.0735	Machines n.s.p.f. used in preparation of natural or man-made fibers, and textile machines n.s.p.f. for producing yarns	232	-	-
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f	186	1	23
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	178	1	150
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	172	84	113
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	153	-	153
666.0042	Combines, other than self-propelled	151	-	-
	Total	24,358	12,141	15,589
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	28,906	16,993	17,425

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	$6,218	$1,003	$263
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	1,926	34	870
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	1,528	489	686
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over $6.80 per pair	1,454	1/	339
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type	1,343	1,060	1,184
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	1,163	3,318	734
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1,146	608	325
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men	1,125	2/	588
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought	1,097	-	1,097
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	1,059	185	592
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s	972	365	548
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	927	336	396
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads	889	337	428
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, $250 and under, estimated	663	326	273
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over $0.30 but not over $3 each	612	299	260
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	575	283	312
700.3522	Leather athletic footwear n.s.p.f., for men, youths, and boys	446	3/	128
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	444	138	280
610.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless	438	-	-
730.1900	Pistols and revolvers n.s.p.f., valued over $8 each	436	2	436
	Total	24,461	8,782	9,739
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	39,743	20,685	17,218

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940.
2/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
3/ TSUSA item 700.3522, along with TSUSA item 700.3517, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3515.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	$10,347	-	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	4,919	-	-
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment	715	-	569
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	649	-	432
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	614	-	317
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen	541	423	456
145.6100	Almonds, prepared or preserved, whether shelled or not shelled	536	-	536
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s	509	453	271
670.7600	Parts of machines suitable for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	458	-	75
694.4043	Single engine nonmilitary airplanes, new, other than rotary wing	279	-	-
474.2824	Lithographic and offset printing inks, other than news ink	271	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	201	2	84
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	187	-	5
184.6620	Fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption (animal feed)	184	-	-
124.1558	Furskins, whole, not dressed, n.s.p.f	149	-	72
685.8017	Fixed electrical capacitor chips, ceramic	134	1/	91
106.9400	Edible swine (pork) offal, fresh, chilled or frozen, other than livers	120	52	41
433.1095	Chemical mixtures and preparations, n.s.p.f	119	-	119
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	119	31	109
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers	118	50	30
	Total	21,167	1,010	3,207
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	22,107	4,360	3,674

1/ Schedule B item 685.8017, along with four other Schedule B items, was created on January 1, 1986, from former Schedule B item 685.8015.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June-- 1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	$9,907	-	$5,281
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	2,541	2,549	955
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	2,253	1,652	1,338
607.8360	Sheets of iron or steel, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I	2,201	398	2,185
709.6320	Apparatus for medical or dental use and parts thereof	2,065	-	6
401.1000	Benzene	1,134	-	1,134
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	1,116	-	1,116
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	1,038	771	484
494.2000	Montan wax	957	407	413
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	861	1,160	569
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	852	213	586
608.1310	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, painted or varnished, valued over 10 cents per pound	598	-	598
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	596	233	254
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	541	276	358
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials	522	251	334
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	466	3,364	466
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	440	-	440
725.0320	Grand pianos	409	114	221
709.1770	Electro-surgical apparatus, n.s.p.f	402	19	-
674.3584	Shearing machines, punching machines, and combination shearing and punching machines, with numerical controls or facings	392	-	392
	Total	29,291	11,409	17,130
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	42,556	22,722	22,494

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June-- 1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower	$7,106	$5,504	$7,106
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	1,835	562	746
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	1,810	300	724
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)	1,616	-	1,152
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	1,285	875	784
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	1,283	275	624
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	946	156	936
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion	881	39	-
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	857	-	857
640.3820	Metal tanks having a capacity over 75 gallons, for industrial plants or other storage or manufacturing uses	750	-	-
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings	737	-	-
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f	558	361	273
444.1210	Polyamide resins, nylon type	468	118	181
191.1520	Bull semen (bovine)	466	9	-
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs	457	581	-
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f	439	174	183
660.9430	Centrifugal pumps, single-stage-single-suction, close-coupled, with discharge outlet under 2 inches in diameter	428	51	221
772.5900	Tubes, of rubber or plastics, for tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements	416	281	373
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	415	251	233
662.6055	Mechanical appliances n.s.p.f. for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders, and parts thereof	398	-	398
	Total	23,149	9,538	14,791
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	34,921	18,658	21,401

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-20.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June-- 1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	$15,795	$8,291	$8,275
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f	10,372	1/	4,121
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	9,871	5,114	5,641
412.0200	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules	9,519	-	4,585
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	4,609	1,643	833
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	3,901	551	1,536
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	2,371	2/	944
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	1,599	709	921
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f	1,462	757	815
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors	1,115	516	336
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	931	354	278
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	909	1,325	533
381.8311	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of wool, valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	869	3/ 254	692
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	816	4/ 293	128
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound	808	467	266
411.2400	Sulfamethazine	795	492	164
686.9040	Tungsten halogen and other lamps using halogen regenerative cycle	761	20	76
186.1560	Feathers, n.s.p.f	720	332	663
730.1900	Pistols and revolvers n.s.p.f., valued over $8 each	640	3	481
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately	615	233	181
	Total	68,479	21,354	31,468
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	104,008	50,510	48,850

1/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.
2/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
3/ TSUSA item 381.8311 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8311. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.8311.
4/ TSUSA item 381.9568 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9568. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9568.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-21.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	$36	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	6	1	-
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	5	-	5
709.0900	Bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes, and parts thereof	3	-	-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	2	-	-
	Total	51	1	5
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	51	14	5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-22.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted	$503	$3	$291
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted	129	571	-
138.0540	Frozen broccoli	9	-	9
240.0340	Softwood veneers n.s.p.f., whether or not face finished, not reinforced or backed with paper or other flexible material	4	-	4
384.9152	Women's coats n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	3	1/ -	3
384.9129	Infants' blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	2	2/ -	2
222.6000	Articles, n.s.p.f., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip	1	-	1
381.9510	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	1	3/ -	1
384.9425	Women's dresses n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	1	4/ -	1
	Total	652	574	311
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	652	1,187	311

1/ TSUSA item 384.9152 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9052. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 383.9052 during April-June 1985.
2/ TSUSA item 384.9129 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9029. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 383.9029 during April-June 1985.
3/ TSUSA item 381.9510 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9510. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 379.9510 during April-June 1985.
4/ TSUSA item 384.9425 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9225. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 383.9225 during April-June 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-23.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea	-	27	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	$12,051	1/ 752	$5,435
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	11,452	9,207	5,052
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	7,033	9,281	5,442
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	3,074	6,663	327
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	2,581	-	2,581
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	2,098	446	813
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s	2,056	1,930	1,072
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,552	-	1,552
170.6500	Cigarettes	1,542	979	1,299
461.2500	Perfumes, colognes, and toilet waters	1,257	248	1,257
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	1,163	1,362	1,163
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	1,042	843	1,042
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	1,009	499	245
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	972	2	968
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	860	807	522
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	810	162	347
709.1620	Electro-medical therapeutic apparatus, n.s.p.f	673	13	451
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	652	33	28
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	635	15	81
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	579	-	450
	Total	53,090	33,243	30,128
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	73,088	49,390	40,625

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-26.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	$51,005	$21,688	$25,401
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	6,307	1,514	2,545
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	2,823	1,729	824
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	2,592	948	1,457
493.1200	Casein	2,558	806	1,326
609.8041	Channels of iron or steel other than alloy, having a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more, not advanced	1,854	-	1,419
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	1,751	852	836
646.2622	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, not coated or plated	1,642	978	1,161
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use	1,360	1,493	-
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	1,145	476	-
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per pound, zinc coated, not having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I	1,113	-	929
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men	1,079	1/	450
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	984	2/ 486	479
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	983	3/	798
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles	974	498	546
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces	967	502	414
170.3210	Cigarette leaf tobacco n.s.p.f., not stemmed, flue-cured	947	-	947
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	887	873	887
660.9200	Fuel injection pumps	696	200	266
170.3510	Cigarette leaf tobacco, stemmed, flue-cured	681	4/	358
	Total	82,346	33,044	41,043
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	109,905	52,523	54,919

1/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
2/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.8359.
3/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
4/ TSUSA item 170.3510, along with TSUSA item 170.3520, was created on July 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 170.3500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-27.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$49,489	$7,795	$19,097
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	32,690	4,574	16,595
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	22,171	8,630	8,138
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	16,804	8,835	8,444
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	15,578	-	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	6,655	-	-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	2,884	-	468
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	2,013	1/ 4,072	-
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	2,001	935	796
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	1,516	5	20
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s	1,497	630	-
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	1,487	467	1,487
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s	1,439	1,118	456
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	1,083	-	-
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	1,046	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	735	137	420
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	729	-	-
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	589	-	589
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	539	-	-
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	361	388	361
	Total	161,306	37,587	56,870
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	166,526	42,301	58,966

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June-- 1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	$178,452	$72,384	$99,367
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	-	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	34,964	62,481	4,919
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	23,365	-	23,365
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	15,153	5,350	2,558
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	8,162	12,653	7,110
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	5,921	-	5,921
480.6550	Nitrogen solution	5,543	804	4,356
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	5,517	3,480	588
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	4,404	1/ 2,369	1,596
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases, and like containers and cases n.s.p.f., of leather	3,248	2,292	1,901
727.3535	Tables n.s.p.f., of wood	2,571	710	1,405
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	2,376	1,519	1,369
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	2,351	2/ 388	646
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented	2,335	3/ 1,252	1,694
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-millimeters but not over 52-millimeters	2,295	1,240	1,079
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	2,213	1,131	1,382
445.4600	Polyvinyl chloride resins	2,150	2,365	1,599
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood	1,952	1,334	677
381.9035	Men's knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	1,744	4/ 1,179	1,275
	Total	347,648	172,931	162,805
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	417,652	238,664	192,909

1/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.
2/ TSUSA item 381.9568 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9568. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9568.
3/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.3905.
4/ TSUSA item 381.9035 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9035. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9035.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-29.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	$12,222	$4,669	$5,992
386.1110	Tents and tarpaulins, of cotton	269	-	217
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	236	-	54
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	214	15	111
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	176	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	74	20	59
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	63	-	61
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	48	9	20
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	46	-	28
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	20	40	20
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f	1	-	-
	Total	13,369	4,753	6,543
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	13,369	4,953	6,543

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-30.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June-- 1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	$31	-	-
384.5234	Women's and girls' cotton playsuits, washsuits, sunsuits, and similar apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	27	1/ -	-
384.9000	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	13	2/ -	-
	Total	72	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	72	13	-

1/ TSUSA item 384.5234 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5034. There were no imports from Vietnam under item 383.5034 during April-June 1985.
2/ TSUSA item 384.9000 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9070. There were no imports from Vietnam under item 383.9070 during April-June 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Full wording
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EAA	Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC	European Community
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NME's	Nonmarket economy countries
OEA	Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL	Qualified General License
SCE	State-controlled economy
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification SITC categories are defined as follows: 1-digit SITC: Section 2-digit SITC: Division 3-digit SITC: Group 4-digit SITC: Subgroup 5-digit SITC: Item
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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(1) summary of developments in U.S.-NME trade for that calendar quarter, with the summary of the fourth quarter as an annual review;

(2) summary tables and figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;

(3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication, with the exception of Report No. 4. Page numbers for that report refer to the copy published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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INTRODUCTION

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to certain nonmarket economy countries (NME's). These countries include those listed in headnote 3(d) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) 1/ and others not listed in the headnote 2/, viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), and Romania. 3/ Imports from Communist countries can be the subject of market disruption investigations by the Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Section 406 was included in the Trade Act because of concern, in the view of the Senate Committee on Finance, that a Communist country "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]." 4/

Under section 410, the Commission publishes a summary of trade data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and, until January 2, 1980, for the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As of that date, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

As stated in the statute, the reports in this series are to provide data on the effect, if any, of imports from NME's on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within

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1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(d) of the TSUS: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Vietnam), North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ When most-favored-nation tariff treatment is accorded a Communist country, that country is no longer included in headnote 3(d).

3/ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NME's whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission determined that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision was effective with the 27th report. (27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, p. 1, hereinafter 27th Quarterly Report . . .). In the opinion of many analysts, Yugoslavia is not appropriately classified as an NME. Also, it is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Yugoslavia has special status with the Organization for Ecoromic Cooperation and Development and is a leader among nonaligned countries.

4/ Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance. . ., S. Rept. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 2d sess. (1974), p. 210.

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industries producing those articles. Since U.S. trade with several of the NME's is negligible, the reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might potentially affect a domestic industry. However, data on U.S. trade with Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam are provided in the appendices to each report, and trade with these countries is included in totals for "All NME's" throughout the reports.

At present, China, Hungary, and Romania are the only NME's that receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of most NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provided that the benefits of trade-agreement concessions were not to be accorded to NME's. 1/ Poland's MFN status was restored in 1960, but was suspended indefinitely by the President in October 1982. Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying nondiscriminatory treatment to imports from most NME's 2/, but it authorized the President to restore MFN status to countries meeting certain emigration policy criteria. MFN status was restored to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980 under section 405 of the act.

In the TSUS, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 3/ are set forth in column 2; these are the rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930. They are equal to or higher than the MFN rates in column 1. Since many column 2 rates are substantially higher than corresponding column 1 rates, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries subject to column 2 rates depend in some measure on the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. Detailed analysis in the report is generally done on a seven-digit TSUS (imports) or Schedule B (exports) basis, which is the basis on which the data are collected. Analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) categories. 4/ Data from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) and

---

1/ More specifically, the provision applied to imports from the Soviet Union and "any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement." Presumably because Yugoslavia was not considered to be under Soviet domination, its MFN status was not suspended.

2/ This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted, i.e., Poland and Yugoslavia.

3/ Those nations referred to in headnote 3(d) of the TSUS.

4/ The SITC was developed by the United Nations Secretariat in 1950 as a common basis for the reporting of international trade data. In 1975, the U.N. Economic and Social Council recommended that member States begin reporting their trade statistics on the basis of Revision 2 of the SITC.

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Schedule B are reclassified into SITC categories, using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

In this report, references to specific products (e.g., wheat) that are not identified by a numerical classification (e.g., SITC Group 041) are either 7-digit TSUSA items (U.S. imports) or 7-digit Schedule B items (U.S. exports). The TSUSA or Schedule B classification numbers of these items may be found in the tables in appendix B of this report, which lists leading items in trade with the NME's as a group and with individual NME's.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding agency. Thus, any statements made in the quarterly reports on East-West trade do not necessarily reflect the views of executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy. The information and analyses in this report are for the purpose of this report only. Nothing in this report should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority.

This report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during July-September 1986, and, where appropriate, during the first 9 months of the year. It examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the second quarter of 1986 are also discussed. A special section in the report describes the reforms in the conduct of Soviet foreign trade and economic relations that gave selected industrial ministries, enterprises, and other organizations the right to trade independently and to form joint ventures with foreign companies.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1932) can be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 523-1995, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436.

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SUMMARY

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) totaled $2.7 billion during July-September 1986--4.6 percent lower than the value of this trade during the corresponding quarter of 1985. This relatively small decline was the net result of a substantial, 32.0-percent decrease in U.S. exports to the NME's and a 21.4-percent increase in U.S. imports from these countries over the period. With imports $819 million higher than exports, the United States registered its largest quarterly deficit in trade with the NME's since quarterly reporting began in 1975.

After decreasing in each quarter during 1986, U.S. exports to the NME's sank to $928.4 million during the period under review--their lowest quarterly level in 3 years. In a 9-month comparison, U.S. exports to the NME's declined by 19.8 percent from $5.0 billion during January-September 1985 to $4.0 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. U.S. exports to the Soviet Union plummeted by 40.3-percent in a similar comparison, mainly reflecting reduced grain shipments. U.S. corn exports to the Soviet Union fell from $1.1 billion, or 8.9 million metric tons (MMT), during the first 9 months of 1985 to $280.6 million (2.6 MMT) during the corresponding period of 1986. Wheat exports to the Soviet Union declined from $139.7 million, (0.9 MMT), to nil, in a similar comparison.

U.S. exports to China during the first three quarters of 1986 were 9.2 percent lower than during the corresponding period of 1985. The value of these exports during July-September 1986 was 36.2 percent lower than during July-September 1985. Although U.S. shipments of machines and equipment to China were considerably lower during the third quarter of 1986 than during both the second quarter of 1986 and the corresponding quarter of 1985, shipments in this category to the NME's increased from $1.6 billion during January-September 1985 to $1.8 billion during January-September 1986. Analysts attribute the slowdown in U.S. capital goods exports to China to the country's foreign exchange shortage and to quarterly fluctuations caused by the staggered delivery of large-ticket items such as aircraft and locomotives. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe decreased by 4.3 percent from January-September 1985 to January-September 1986. The decline in agricultural exports to the Soviet Union and the increase in capital goods exports to China during January-September 1986 have led to a shift in the structure of U.S. exports to the NME's: During the first 9 months of 1986, the category "machinery and equipment" displaced "food and live animals," which traditionally led U.S. exports to the NME's and was still the leading category among these exports during January-September 1985.

U.S. imports from the NME's, which had showed a definite moderation from the first to the second quarter of 1986, climbed to a record quarterly high of $1.7 billion during the period under review. In a 9-month comparison, U.S. imports from the NME's increased by 16.1 percent from $4.3 billion to $5.0 billion during January-September 1986. The 49.0-percent increase in the value of shipments from the Soviet Union over the period is largely explained by increased U.S. purchases of Soviet gold. U.S. purchases from China increased by 21.2 percent, owing mainly to higher imports of apparel and clothing accessories. Increased U.S. purchases in this category from the NME's may be considered the most remarkable change in these imports during the first 9 months of 1986. Miscellaneous manufactured articles and manufactured

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goods classified by chief material--which include clothing and apparel accessories--accounted for 67.5 percent of all imports from the NME's during the period under review. China was the main NME supplier. Although U.S. imports from Eastern Europe remained essentially at the same level from January-September 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986, shipments of manufactured fercilizers from the region increased substantially.

The third year of the U.S.-Soviet grain accord closed with another shortfall in Soviet purchases. Soviet imports of U.S. wheat during the 12-month period, ending with the quarter under review, amounted to only 153,000 metric tons rather than to the 4.0 MMT called for by the agreement. The U.S. Government's offer to subsidize U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union during August-September 1986 proved inadequate to induce new Soviet orders. The reduction in overall Soviet grain imports, heavy price competition on glutted grain markets, and Soviet plans to shift from expensive wheat to corn and coarse grain feeding for livestock have been cited as the primary reasons for reduced Soviet demand for U.S. wheat. This was the second agreement year in a row in which Soviet wheat purchases fell short of the agreed upon minimum.

During the period under review, the United States signed a sales agreement with China calling for the delivery of surplus U.S. Government sugar at a price below the world market prices during the first quarter of 1987. The United States also tightened its 26-year-old economic embargo against Cuba.

The delegates to the Ministerial Meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in September did not act affirmatively on the Soviet request to participate in the multilateral trade negotiations. However, China will be able to participate in the new round and is expected to begin a lengthy process of accession.

In September 1986, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) handed down an opinion holding that the U.S. countervailing duty law (19 U.S.C. 1303) does not apply to imports from the NME's. The court vacated in part and reversed in part an earlier decision by the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) holding that the U.S. countervailing duty law does apply to such imports. The CAFC upheld the view of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce (ITA) in reversing part of the CIT decision.

During the period under review, the U.S. International Trade Commission made an affirmative determination in its final antidumping investigation of wax candle imports from China and a negative determination in the final antidumping investigation involving welded carbon steel pipes from the same country. The Commission initiated six preliminary antidumping investigations of imports from the NME's during July-September 1986. These investigations involved urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union; and tapered roller bearings from China, Hungary, and Romania. Affirmative determinations were made in the preliminary investigations in the urea cases, but those on tapered roller bearings were still pending at the end of the quarter under review.

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The Soviet Union recently introduced a combination of new measures aimed at modernizing and expanding its foreign trade. In a significant departure from past policy, the newest organizational reform allows Soviet industrial firms and larger organizational units to export and import independently, and to form joint equity ventures within the Soviet Union with firms from Western and NME countries. Central directives, which proved to be ineffectual to deal with the country's growing trade problems, are to be supplemented with incentives to increase exports of manufactured goods and to promote efficiency in importing. This liberalization has moved Soviet trade policy closer to that of China and most of Eastern Europe where such measures have already been implemented.

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THIRD-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's declined by 4.6 percent from $2.8 billion during July-September 1985 to $2.7 billion during July-September 1986. The small overall change in this trade resulted, however, from a 32.0-percent drop in U.S. exports to the NME's and a 21.4-percent increase in U.S. imports from these countries. During the quarter under review, imports exceeded exports by $819 million (table 1), the second consecutive quarterly deficit and by far the largest one that the United States has registered in trade with the NME's since this series of reports was begun in January-March 1975.

U.S. exports to the NME's declined during each of the first three quarters of 1986 (figure 1), falling to $928.4 million during July-September, their lowest quarterly level in 3 years. From January-September 1985 to January-September 1986, U.S. exports to the Soviet Union plunged 40.3 percent, from $1.8 billion to $1.1 billion. In a corresponding three-quarter comparison, exports to China declined by 9.2 percent from $2.6 billion to $2.4 billion, and those to Eastern Europe fell 4.3 percent from $536.2 million to $513.4 million. 1/ With exports to the other NME's contributing only a negligible amount to the total, the overall result was a 19.8-percent decline in the value of U.S. shipments to these countries, from $5.0 billion during January-September 1985 to $4.0 billion during January-September 1986.

China's position as the leading NME market for U.S. goods was strengthened by the much steeper decline in exports to the Soviet Union. Its share of the value of U.S. shipments to the NME's increased from 54.1 percent during 1985 to 59.5 percent during January-September 1986 (figure 2). The Soviet Union's share dropped from 34.5 percent during 1985 to 27.1 percent during January-September 1986. Romania, with a 4.9-percent share, was the third-ranking NME market for U.S. exports during January-September 1986, and Poland ranked fourth with a 2.7-percent share.

After declining from $1.7 billion during January-March 1986 to $1.5 billion during April-June, U.S. imports from the NME's again climbed to $1.7 billion during July-September, slightly exceeding (by $45.3 million) their first-quarter level and reaching a new quarterly high (figure 3). At $5.0 billion, imports from the NME's during January-September 1986 were 16.1 percent higher than their level during the corresponding period of 1985. U.S. purchases from China increased by 21.2 percent from $2.8 billion to $3.5 billion, and this gain was supported by a 49.0-percent increase in the value of shipments from the Soviet Union, from $309.0 million during January-September 1985 to $460.4 million during January-September 1986. U.S. imports from Eastern Europe remained essentially unchanged at $1.1 billion, declining by only 5.4 percent from their level during January-September 1985.

1/ Eastern Europe refers to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

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Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by quarters, July 1985-September 1986

Item	1985		1986		
	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September
U.S. world trade:					
Exports----------million dollars--	48,821	50,828	52,014	50,493	49,603
Imports----------do----	84,393	88,753	92,483	90,128	92,365
Balance----------do----	-35,572	-37,926	-40,469	-39,635	-42,763
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	133,215	139,581	144,497	140,621	141,968
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports----------million dollars--	1,364	1,983	1,757	1,352	928
Imports----------do----	1,439	1,492	1,702	1,541	1,747
Balance----------do----	-75	492	55	-189	-819
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	2,803	3,475	3,459	2,893	2,676
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports----------percent--	2.79	3.90	3.38	2.68	1.87
Imports----------do----	1.71	1.68	1.84	1.71	1.89

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

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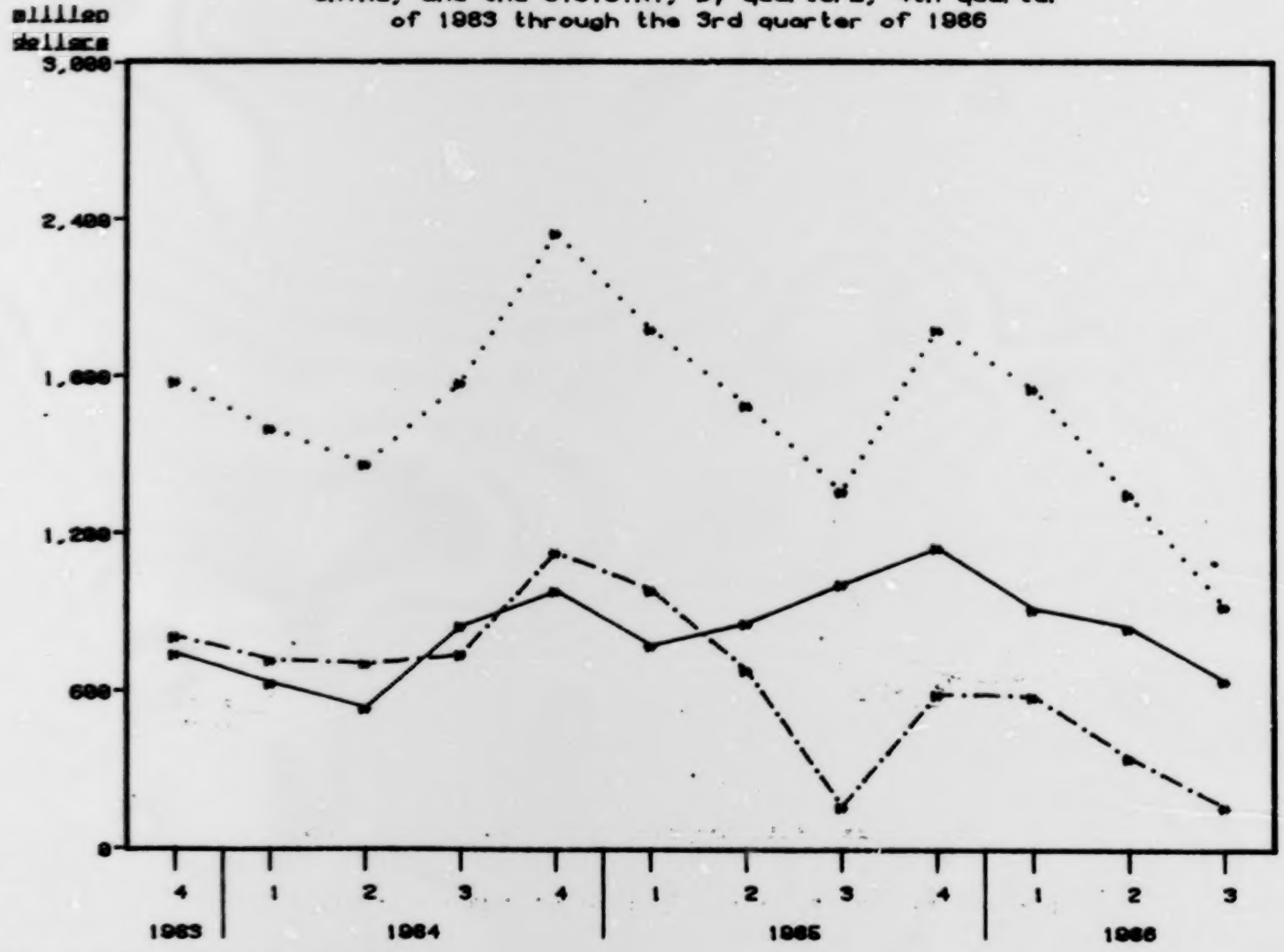
Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter of 1983 through the 3rd quarter of 1986



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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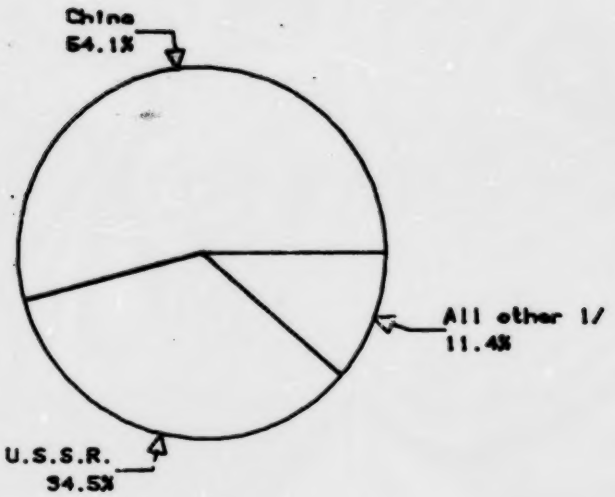
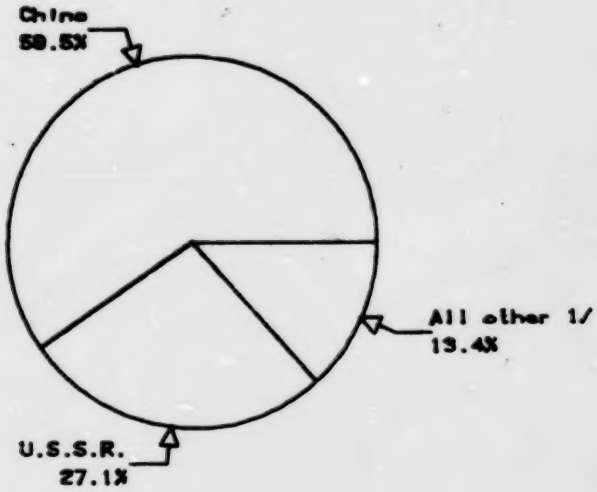
Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-Sept. 1986



1985



January-Sept. 1986

1/ Poland, Romania, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, and North Korea.

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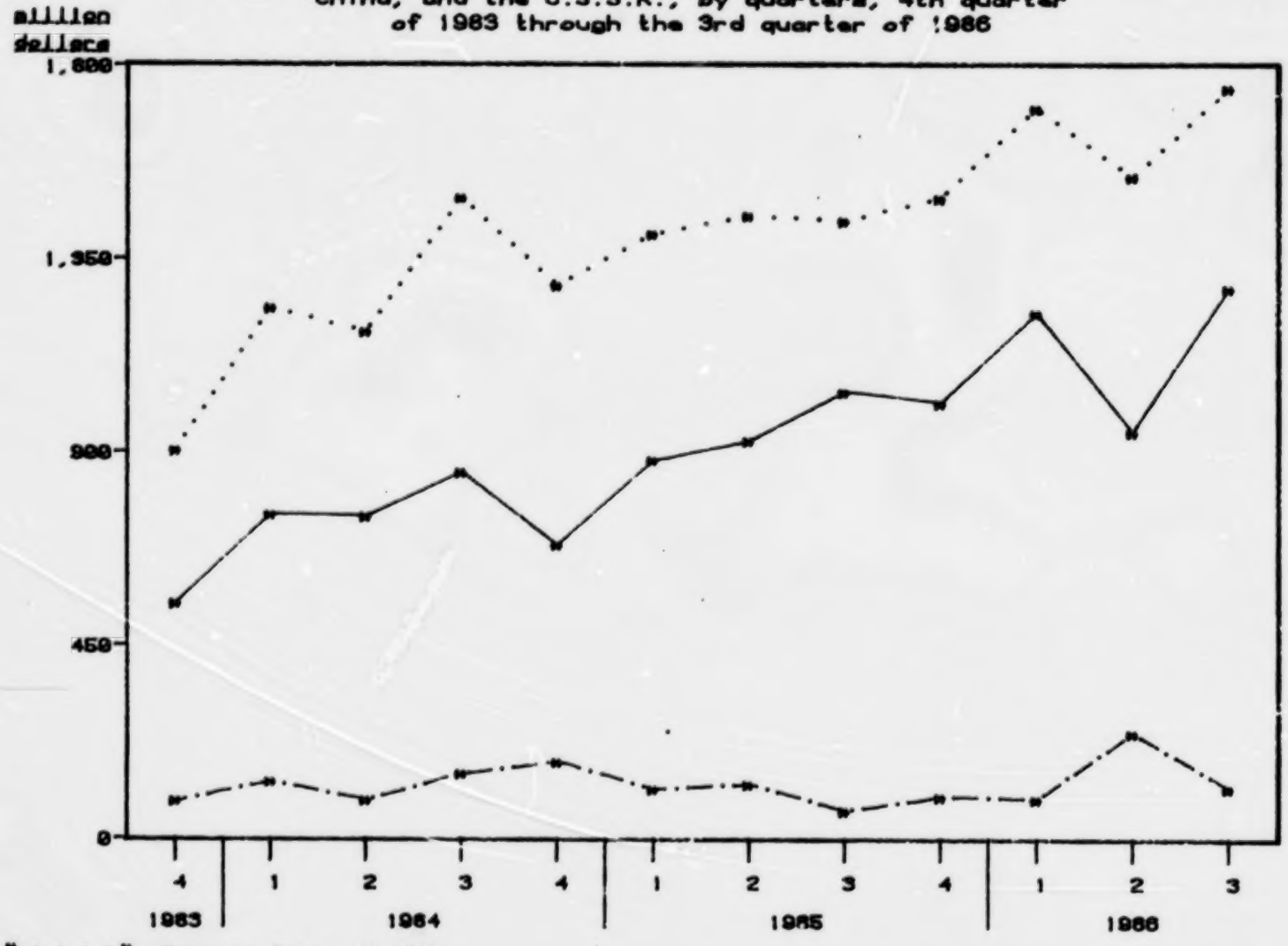
Figure 3.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter of 1983 through the 3rd quarter of 1986



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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China's share of U.S. imports from the NME's increased from 66.7 percent during 1985 to 69.2 percent during January-September 1986 (figure 4). Romania remained the second largest NME supplier to the U.S. market, but its share declined from 15.2 to 11.6 percent. The Soviet Union accounted for 9.2 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's during January-September 1986, 2.2 percentage points more than its share during 1985.

The U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's widened from $188.8 million during April-June 1986 to $818.9 million during the quarter under review. The deficit in trade with China increased from $103.4 million during the previous quarter to $637.9 million during July-September; the deficit in trade with Eastern Europe widened from $193.4 million to $232.3 million; 1/ and the surplus in trade with the Soviet Union narrowed from $101.8 million to $42.2 million. Prior to April-June and July-September 1986, the United States had registered a negative balance in trade with the NME's during only two other quarters since this series of reports was begun: a $240.4 million deficit during July-September 1983 and a $74.7 million deficit during July-September 1985.

During January-September 1986, the U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's amounted to $952.2 million. This negative balance consisted mainly of a $1,050.0 million deficit in trade with China and a $560.7 million deficit in trade with the East European countries, which was partially offset by a $633.4 million surplus in trade with the Soviet Union.

U.S. Exports

During July-September 1986, the downturn in U.S. exports to the NME's shifted from the Soviet Union to China and Eastern Europe. Exports to China declined by 36.2 percent from $1.0 billion during July-September 1985 to $643.7 million during the quarter under review (table 2), and those to Eastern Europe declined by 39.0 percent from $185.0 million to $112.8 million. 2/ These losses were only slightly offset by a 0.4 percent increase, from $161.4 million to $161.9 million, in exports to the Soviet Union. From January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, however, the value of U.S. shipments to China and Eastern Europe had increased by 7.5 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, while the value of exports to the Soviet Union had declined by 44.2 percent.

Owing primarily to a significant reduction in Soviet purchases of U.S. grain, food and live animals (SITC Section 0) declined from the leading commodity group among exports to the NME's during January-September 1985 to fourth place during January-September 1986. After amounting to $1.5 billion

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1/ The United States registered negative balances in trade with all six of the East European countries during July-September 1986.

2/ On a country-by-country basis, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe declined by the following amounts from July-September 1985 to July-September 1986: Poland, $29.8 million; Romania, $25.5 million; Bulgaria, $14.4 million; Hungary, $3.6 million; and Czechoslovakia, $1.1 million. The overall decline was offset slightly by a $2.0 million increase in the value of U.S. shipments to East Germany.

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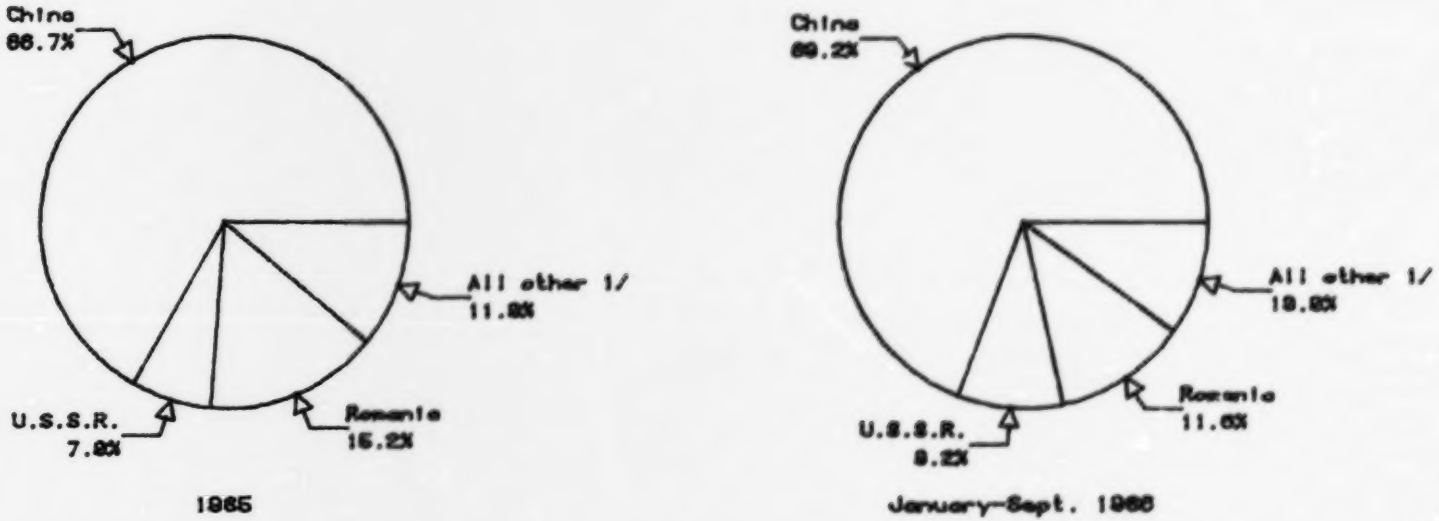
Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-Sept. 1986



1/ Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba.

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Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1984, 1985, January-September 1985, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1984	1985	January-September--		July-September--	
			1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania	9,349	11,908	9,479	4,502	3,294	1,149
Bulgaria	44,087	103,489	47,878	86,326	25,620	11,260
China	2,988,480	3,796,200	2,645,733	2,403,437	1,009,380	643,712
Cuba	871	1,113	681	1,276	339	464
Czechoslovakia	58,098	62,623	45,694	44,049	16,224	15,143
East Germany	135,830	72,253	38,720	29,825	5,678	7,719
Hungary	85,177	92,094	70,971	46,736	15,388	11,815
Mongolia	116	32	31	74	8	23
North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	314,825	233,702	183,050	110,115	66,791	37,027
Romania	246,181	206,451	149,908	196,373	55,338	29,847
U.S.S.R	3,282,652	2,421,948	1,830,889	1,093,772	161,355	161,940
Vietnam	22,240	19,875	15,209	21,696	4,952	8,327
Total	7,187,906	7,021,687	5,038,243	4,038,182	1,364,368	928,426
Total, U.S. exports to the world	212,057,057	206,925,312	156,097,589	152,109,757	48,821,255	49,602,550

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

during the first three quarters of 1985 or 30.2 percent of the total value of U.S. shipments to NME markets, exports in this category dropped to $441.9 million during January-September 1986, or only 10.9 percent of the value of U.S. shipments to the NME's (table 3). The Soviet Union remained the principal NME market for U.S. grain, 1/ but such shipments (SITC Section 0) dropped to only seventh place among exports to the NME's during July-September 1986.

Machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) became the largest export category during January-September 1986. At $1.6 billion, this commodity group accounted for 39.5 percent of all U.S. exports to the NME's. The two other export categories that exceeded the value of grain shipments during this period were crude materials (SITC Section 2) and chemicals (SITC Section 5). During January-September 1986, China was the leading NME customer for machinery and transportation equipment and for chemicals, and the Soviet Union was the leading NME customer for crude materials During the quarter under review, however, China was the largest NME market for all three commodity groups (table 4).

Machines and equipment 2/

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's increased by 17.5 percent from $1.6 billion during January-September 1985 to $1.8 billion during January-September 1986. Such exports had increased by 47.1 percent from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, but much of this gain was lost when shipments declined by 28.4 percent from $608.8 million during July-September 1985 to only $436.1 million during the quarter under review. This was almost entirely the result of an abrupt fall in shipments to China.

From January-September 1985 to January-September 1986, U.S. exports of machines and equipment to China increased from $1.4 billion to $1.6 billion. During July-September 1986, however, they amounted to only $377.8 million, $196.3 million less than their level during April-June 1986 and $155.0 million less than the value of such shipments during July-September 1985.

The sharp third-quarter decline in exports to China in this commodity category, which followed a small drop in such shipments to China during April-June 1986, may be partly attributable to measures the Chinese Government has taken in response to a continuing foreign-exchange crisis. During the last half of 1984, China began to import heavily and continued to increase its

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1/ Exports to the Soviet Union accounted for 48.1 percent of the value of all U.S. grain shipments to the NME's during July-September 1986. However, Eastern Europe as a region accounted for 50.4 percent of the total value of such shipments.

2/ Machines and equipment are defined here as exports classified in SITC Section 7 (machinery and transport equipment), SITC Division 87 (professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus), and SITC Division 88 (photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, watches, and clocks). These categories account for most of the technological transfer that takes place through exports of commodities.

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Table 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by SITC Sections, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	14,290	12,561	1,522	442
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,979	1,964	14	12
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	12,719	12,370	662	720
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	7,202	6,216	99	104
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,128	848	63	14
5. Chemicals	16,669	17,059	685	610
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	11,043	10,671	317	175
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	71,505	70,525	1,332	1,595
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,267	11,869	282	311
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	8,296	8,028	61	56
Total	156,098	152,110	5,038	4,038
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	9.2	8.3	30.2	10.9
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.3	1.3	.3	.3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8.1	8.1	13.1	17.8
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4.6	4.1	2.0	2.6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.7	.6	1.3	.4
5. Chemicals	10.7	11.2	13.6	15.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7.1	7.0	6.3	4.3
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	45.8	46.4	26.4	39.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.2	7.8	5.6	7.7
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5.3	5.3	1.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	-	941	-	121	4,630	539
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	1,504	-	210	-	225
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	337	68,699	-	5,009	539	348
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,149	1,949	2,746	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	224	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	5,296	123,375	346	5,876	819	3,071
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	592	56,997	-	498	85	1,255
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	2,210	303,582	-	2,469	1,361	5,059
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	857	82,448	19	777	251	1,073
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	20	3,196	100	184	33	246
Total	1,149	11,260	643,712	464	15,143	7,719	11,815

SITC Section	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	-	-	5,929	5,482	12,014	-	29,656
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	611	118	-	-	2,669
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	4,911	722	321	-	80,885
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	64	9,622	18,793	-	34,323
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	666	-	2	-	892
5. Chemicals	4	-	7,558	9,590	71,765	49	227,749
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	1,926	856	6,736	-	68,946
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	8,394	2,799	30,665	11	356,551
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19	-	1,388	537	21,316	75	108,759
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	5,579	120	328	8,192	17,997
Total	23	-	37,027	29,847	161,940	8,327	928,426

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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purchases (mainly from Japan) to unprecedented levels during 1985. Meanwhile, the growth of China's exports slowed significantly, and, as its overall merchandise trade deficit widened, foreign-exchange reserves plummeted. 1/ In late 1985 and early 1986, the Government imposed a number of import restrictions, but these measures were aimed mostly at limiting the purchase of consumer goods, rather than reducing imports of industrial machinery, transportation equipment, and other products required for modernizing the economy. On July 5, 1986, however, as its trade deficit continued to rise, China devalued its currency, the renminbi (RMB), by 15.8 percent against the U.S. dollar. 2/ According to Chinese leaders, the main objective of the devaluation was to boost exports, but it had the immediate effect of substantially raising the prices of all imported goods.

Another factor affecting the level of U.S. exports to China in this commodity category is that transport equipment, other than road vehicles (SITC Division 79) has been, to date, its largest component. Since this equipment consists mainly of high-value items such as aircraft and railroad locomotives, the level of quarterly trade fluctuates considerably with the delivery of orders. U.S. exports to China of this equipment (SITC Division 79) increased from $303.7 million during January-September 1985 to $436.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986. During July-September 1986, however, such shipments to China were $173.7 million less than their value during April-June 1986 and $103.6 million less than during the third quarter of 1985. 3/

U. S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were also higher during January-September 1986 than during the corresponding period of 1985. Exports to the Soviet Union in this commodity group increased by 38.4 percent from $98.2 million to $135.9 million, and those to Eastern Europe increased by 12.7 percent from $97.4 million to $109.7 million. The rise in the value of such shipments to the Soviet Union was attributable to higher exports of tracklaying tractors, which increased from $274,932 during January-September 1985 to $38.1 million during the first three quarters of 1986.

Of the 10 U.S. export items to the NME's that had the largest percentage increase in value of shipments from January-September 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986, 7 were machines and equipment. China was the principal or only NME customer for six of the items, and the Soviet Union was the leading NME customer for the other one (table 5). Also, of the 20 U.S.

1/ For a detailed discussion of China's record merchandise trade deficit during 1985, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 61-62.

2/ This devaluation--from 3.19 RMB to 3.69 RMB per U.S. dollar--was the largest single currency adjustment made by China since it resumed posting U.S. dollar rates (after a 20-year suspension) in 1972.

3/ The two leading exports to China (in all categories) during January-September 1986 were diesel-electric locomotives (Schedule B item 690.0510) and nonmilitary airplanes over 33,000 pounds empty weight (Schedule B item 694.4062). However, there were no shipments of either item during the quarter under review (app. table B-3). For more information on U.S. exports of aircraft and locomotives to China during January-June 1985 and January-June 1986, see 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 17.

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Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Sep. 1986 from Jan.-Sep. 1985		Value of exports to all NME's in January-September 1986
			All NME's	World	
			-------Percent-------		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	U.S.S.R	1,647.4	93.8	43,689
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	do	1,186.0	10.7	391,552
270.3080	Technical, scientific, and professional books	China	1,117.1	10.6	11,932
678.5055	Metal-treating machines and parts thereof, n.s.p.f	do	1,000.4	12.1	6,391
685.6055	Parts of radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar)	do	736.8	-24.0	4,636
661.3046	Metal-processing furnaces, nonelectric, n.s.p.f	do	598.8	898.0	3,649
674.5440	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-forming machine tools	do	567.9	10.7	6,699
678.3545	Machines used for molding or otherwise forming rubber or plastics articles, n.e.s	do	377.0	31.2	4,398
420.8400	Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash)	do	369.8	38.2	20,851
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	351.9	95.3	159,800
	Substantially decreased:				
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	Poland	-96.3	-52.8	2,194
694.4020	Nonmilitary airplanes, used or rebuilt	China	-95.8	34.5	1,476
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	do	-94.6	-12.6	12,010
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	Poland	-93.4	-12.3	714
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery	China	-92.0	-11.4	513
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	do	-89.5	-48.1	4,716
607.0810	Carbon steel and iron waste and scrap, No. 1 heavy melting	do	-85.8	3.9	1,694
431.2015	Epichlorohydrin	do	-85.5	-56.9	742
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	U.S.S.R	-82.8	40.9	1,511
433.1060	Dithiophosphate mixtures	China	-80.7	9.1	810

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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export items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during January-September 1986 (table 6), 13 were machines and equipment. China was the principal NME customer for 10 of these items, and the Soviet Union was the largest NME customer for the other 3 in this commodity group.

Crude materials

U.S. exports to the NME's of crude materials (SITC Section 2) increased by 8.8 percent from $662.0 million during January-September 1985 to $719.9 million during January-September 1986. Although most of the major exports to NME markets in this commodity group declined, these losses were more than offset by substantially higher shipments of soybeans. All of the soybean exports took place, however, during the first half of the year. No shipments were made during the third quarter of either 1985 or 1986.

Exports of soybeans to the NME's increased from $30.4 million (133,031 metric tons [MT]) during January-June 1985 to $391.6 million (1.9 million metric tons [MMT]) during the corresponding period of 1986. This increase was mainly the result of exports to the Soviet Union--the first since January-March 1984--which amounted to 1.5 MMT, valued at $313.0 million. 1/ In addition, exports of U.S. soybeans to Eastern Europe increased from $30.4 million to $59.2 million, and shipments to China--the first since April-June 1982--amounted to $19.4 million. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there was a shortage of soybeans this year in southern China. Because of China's internal transportation problems and the proximity of the southern provinces to major ports, it apparently was less costly to import soybeans than to have them shipped from other growing areas in China. On the other hand, China is a net exporter of soybeans. Its primary customer is Japan, but it also exports soybeans to other countries in Southeast Asia and to the Soviet Union.

The value of U.S. shipments of softwood logs to China 2/, the only NME market for this commodity, declined by 43.2 percent from $261.9 million during January-September 1985 to $148.7 million during January-September 1986. The lower exports may be a result of the Chinese Government's program to curb economic growth in 1986, including excessive public sector investment in capital construction. 3/ China has been using the imported logs mainly for railroad ties to upgrade and expand its transportation system and for other major projects such as bridge and mine construction. The tightening of Government controls on foreign exchange outlays was also probably a factor.

1/ For more information on the resumption of sales to the Soviet Union, see 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 20.

2/ SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared," is a more broadly defined product group, but not in its application to exports to China.

3/ Public sector investment in capital construction increased by only 7.9 percent during the first half of 1986. This segment of China's economy grew 44.0 percent during the corresponding period of 1985. (The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), Country Report: China, North Korea, No. 3, 1986, p. 11.)

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Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by Schedule B nos., January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in January-September 1986
			Jan.-Sep. 1985	Jan.-Sep. 1986	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
431.3620	Calcium salts and their derivatives	U.S.S.R	.0	94.6	1,668
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	China	.0	35.7	25,616
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	36.4	84.3	159,800
692.0568	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 44,000 pounds, nonmilitary, off-highway, including side and bottom dump	do	.0	81.5	1,055
664.0577	Rippers and rooters (attachments for excavating machinery)	U.S.S.R	.0	72.2	3,843
674.2005	Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for nonferrous metals, and parts thereof	China	57.5	70.9	2,238
660.3028	Steam turbines, 10,000 horsepower and over	do	.0	66.6	1,160
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f.	U.S.S.R	41.6	56.5	5,865
664.0572	Dozer attachments	do	3.7	56.1	4,542
674.3245	Combination boring, drilling and milling machines, new, at least $2500, with numerical controls, horizontal spindle, table type	China	.0	56.1	1,620
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do	69.5	53.7	33,355
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	U.S.S.R	32.8	53.5	13,469
487.2520	Phosphoric acid esters	do	.0	53.0	2,397
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	China	67.1	51.1	20,408
660.1018	Water tube stationary steam generating boilers, with a steam capacity of over 400,000 pounds of steam per hour	do	25.5	50.4	2,190
318.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Vietnam	52.9	50.3	37,847
674.2008	Tube rolling mills and parts thereof	China	.0	49.6	10,447
674.2009	Rolling-mill machinery and parts, n.e.s	do	2.1	48.9	13,528
421.3400	Sodium silicates	Romania	.9	48.6	4,540
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	China	39.7	47.1	9,073

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-September 1986 are included in this table.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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U.S. shipments to China of Douglas-fir logs, the largest item in this export group, declined to only $11.7 million during July-September 1986 from $30.5 million during the preceding quarter and $52.5 million during the first quarter of the year.

U.S. exports of textile fibers (SITC Division 26) to the NME's also fell sharply, from $177.4 million during January-September 1985 to $44.5 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Shipments to China of manmade fibers (SITC Groups 266 and 267) declined from $102.1 million to $39.3 million, and exports of cotton to the Soviet Union declined from $63.6 million to only $72,000. 1/

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) to the NME's declined by 11.0 percent from $685.4 million during January-September 1985 to $609.8 million during January-September 1986. Such exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe increased, but those to China declined by $107.9 million. U.S. shipments of manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56) to China amounted to only $46.2 million during the January-September 1986 compared with $152.2 million during the corresponding period of 1985. The Chinese Government reportedly has limited imports of chemical fertilizers as part of its effort to conserve foreign exchange. 2/ In addition, there was a relatively small decline in exports to China of artificial resins and plastics (SITC Divison 58), from $180.7 million during January-September 1985 to $155.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

Exports of chemicals to the Soviet Union increased from $190.9 million during January-September 1985 to $207.4 million during January-September 1986, and those to Eastern Europe increased from $66.8 million to $82.0 million. The increases were mainly the result of higher shipments of manufactured fertilizers, which more than offset the sharp drop in these exports to China.

Grains

U.S. exports to the NME's of corn and wheat combined declined from 10.8 MMT, valued at $1.4 billion, during January-September 1985 to 3.2 MMT, valued at $350.4 million, during the corresponding period of 1986. During the quarter under review, exports to NME markets of U.S. corn and wheat amounted to 242,257 MT, valued at $25.0 million, compared with 566,574 MT, valued at $69.7 million, during July-September 1985. However, exports of corn were slightly higher than their level during the same quarter last year.

The value of U.S. wheat exports to the NME's plunged 94.6 percent to only $12.0 million (70,152 MT) during January-September 1986, mainly because none was shipped to the Soviet Union during this period. 3/ Shipments to China

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1/ For more information on these developments, see 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 21.

2/ See 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 23.

3/ See "Soviet Default on Grain Agreement With the United States" later in this report. For more detailed information, see also 47th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 21-22.

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amounted to $6.4 million (33,600 MT), and those to Eastern Europe (all of which went to Poland) to $5.6 million (36,552 MT). During the corresponding period of 1985, U.S. shipments of wheat to the Soviet Union amounted to $139.7 million (915,478 MT), and exports to China and Eastern Europe amounted to $78.6 million (603,485 MT) and $3.0 million (18,348 MT), respectively.

U.S. corn exports to the NME's declined by 70.7 percent to $338.4 million (3.1 MMT) during January-September 1986. Shipments to the Soviet Union dropped from $1.1 billion (8.9 MMT) during January-September 1985 to $280.6 million (2.6 MMT) during the corresponding period of 1986, but corn exports to Eastern Europe increased from $41.1 million (347,459 MT) to $57.8 million (542,877 MT). Higher shipments to Bulgaria and Romania more than offset a decline in sales to East Germany and Poland. The United States has shipped no corn to China since the third quarter of 1984. 1/

U.S. Imports

The 21.4-percent increase in U.S. imports from the NME's during the third quarter of 1986 was largely the result of higher shipments from China, but imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were also higher than their level during the corresponding quarter of 1985. The value of shipments from China increased by 23.2 percent from $1.0 billion during July-September 1985 to $1.3 billion during July-September 1986; imports from the Soviet Union climbed 83.6 percent from $65.2 million to $119.7 million; and those from Eastern Europe rose a modest 4.0 percent from $331.8 million to $345.1 million, owing to a rise in the value of shipments from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland. Imports from Romania declined, but with shipments valued at $161.6 million during the quarter under review, it remained by far the largest East European supplier of merchandise to the U.S. market (table 7).

Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) accounted for 41.8 percent of all imports from the NME's during January-September 1986, 8.3 percentage points larger than the share of this commodity group during the corresponding period of 1985 (table 8). The most important reason for both the $544.8 million increase in miscellaneous manufactured articles and the $691.5 million rise in total U.S. imports from the NME's from January-September 1985 to January-September 1986 was higher shipments of apparel and clothing accessories from China. Mineral fuels (SITC Section 3), which consisted almost entirely of petroleum and petroleum products, remained the second leading import category, but its share dropped from 26.5 percent during January-September 1985 to 17.8 percent during January-September 1986.

1/ In late October, China contracted to buy approximately 30,000 MT of U.S. corn at $86 per MT. According to U.S. commercial sources in Peking, the corn is urgently needed to meet plans for livestock, meat, and shrimp production, and some of it will be exported (International Trade Reporter, Nov. 5, 1986, p. 1332). In 1984, China became a major corn exporter to markets such as Japan and the Republic of Korea.

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Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1984, 1985, January-September 1985, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1984	1985	January-September--		July-September--	
			1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania	2,219	3,009	2,197	1,380	918	533
Bulgaria	30,340	34,038	24,866	35,204	8,723	20,044
China	3,040,401	3,863,385	2,849,437	3,453,445	1,040,587	1,281,632
Cuba	3	-	-	28	-	-
Czechoslovakia	84,192	74,909	58,792	66,690	18,161	26,947
East Germany	149,129	90,290	74,607	65,079	14,703	22,523
Hungary	220,094	216,618	167,047	160,534	48,376	56,526
Mongolia	2,903	3,111	2,646	888	575	236
North Korea	14	30	30	2	-	2
Poland	215,700	217,037	160,595	167,373	52,224	57,468
Romania	896,696	881,301	649,741	579,210	189,630	161,558
U.S.S.R	556,122	406,919	308,952	460,370	65,212	119,711
Vietnam	71	25	13	175	-	103
Total	5,197,882	5,790,671	4,298,922	4,990,377	1,439,110	1,747,282
Total, U.S. imports from the world	322,989,519	343,553,150	254,799,827	274,976,386	84,393,414	92,365,297

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by SITC Sections, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	14,081	15,624	268	294
1. Beverages and tobacco	2,575	2,648	28	35
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8,042	8,185	117	117
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	38,786	28,719	1,139	888
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	490	399	1	2
5. Chemicals	10,667	11,042	347	404
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	35,249	36,759	724	746
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	101,256	119,657	193	183
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	35,299	40,927	1,441	2,086
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	8,354	11,015	43	235
Total	254,800	274,976	4,299	4,990
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.9
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.0	1.0	.7	.7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.4
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	15.2	10.4	26.5	17.8
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.2	.1	2/	2/
5. Chemicals	4.2	4.0	8.1	8.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	13.8	13.4	16.8	14.9
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	39.7	43.5	4.5	3.7
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.9	14.9	33.5	41.8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3.3	4.0	1.0	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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The overall quantity of imports in this commodity group increased, but, owing to the fall in oil prices, the value of shipments declined. Manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) ranked third during January-September 1986. Shipments from China of textile products such as yarn, fabrics, carpets, and other household articles accounted for 47.0 percent of all imports from the NME's in this commodity group.

During the quarter under review, combined shipments of miscellaneous manufactured articles and manufactured goods classified by chief material from China alone accounted for 57.4 percent of the value of all imports from the NME's. China was also the leading supplier of mineral fuels, followed by Romania and the Soviet Union (table 9).

Textiles and apparel

U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of apparel and clothing accessories (SITC Division 84) and other textile products such as yarn, fabrics, and household articles (SITC Division 65) increased by 50.9 percent from $1.1 billion during January-September 1985 to $1.7 billion during January-September 1986. Imports from China in these two categories combined increased by 57.3 percent from $1.0 billion to $1.6 billion.

U.S. imports from China of apparel and clothing accessories alone amounted to $1.2 billion during January-September 1986, 67.1 percent higher than their value during the corresponding period of 1985. Within this commodity division, the two leading product groups imported from China during the first three quarters of 1986 were women's, girls', and infants' outergarments, other than knitted (SITC Group 843), which increased from $253.1 million during January-September 1985 to $493.4 million, and knitted or crocheted outergarments (SITC Group 845), which increased from $124.2 million to $255.8 million.

The substantial rise in apparel imports from China during January-September 1986 contrasted with the situation during the corresponding period of 1985, when such imports amounted to $45.6 million less than their value during January-September 1984. 1/ According to the Commission's textile analysts, one of the major reasons for the decline in shipments of apparel from China during 1985 was uncertainty about the impact that the new U.S. country-of-origin rules for textile products would have on the volume of imports. 2/ Concerned that their orders might be held up in U.S. Customs, importers reduced purchases to the extent that imports from China in some apparel categories were considerably less than the annual volume of shipments allowed under the U.S.-Chinese textile agreement. By January-September 1986, however, the effect of the revised regulations could be more accurately assessed in planning purchases. Another factor that contributed to the sharp increase in apparel imports from China, especially to the rise in shipments of women's outergarments and knitted outergarments, was a surge in imports of

1/ U.S. imports of apparel and clothing accessories from China declined from $785.3 million during January-September 1984 to $739.6 million during January-September 1985.

2/ For a discussion of the revised country-of-origin rules for textile imports, which U.S. Customs published in final form on Mar. 5, 1985 (50 F.R. 8710), see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 50-51.

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Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	809	45,583	-	2,621	78	13,132
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	5,530	1,571	-	585	25	123
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	533	46	31,684	-	55	475	551
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	10,756	112,261	-	2	63	214
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	637	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	215	39,105	-	389	5,871	5,284
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	459	171,982	-	11,789	9,913	7,296
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	421	37,510	-	2,599	3,271	10,416
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	1,756	831,435	-	8,473	2,646	18,607
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	51	9,864	-	434	181	904
Total	533	20,044	1,281,632	-	26,947	22,523	56,526

SITC Section	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	-	-	30,378	3,163	1,066	-	96,830
1. Beverages and tobacco	2	-	107	249	4,457	-	12,649
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	220	-	81	1,194	10,453	-	45,292
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	65,179	38,267	-	226,744
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-	-	-	637
5. Chemicals	-	-	1,788	10,729	39,498	-	102,879
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	14	-	8,106	28,611	22,044	-	260,214
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	6,280	6,988	1,649	-	69,134
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	2	10,206	45,102	1,139	103	919,469
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	520	342	1,136	-	13,434
Total	236	2	57,468	161,558	119,711	103	1,747,282

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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clothing made from materials that were not subject to quantitative restrictions, such as ramie, linen, and silk blends. 1/

Higher shipments of woven cotton fabrics were the major reason for a 30.5-percent increase in imports from China of other textile products (SITC Division 65), from $268.8 million during January-September 1985 to $350.8 million during January-September 1986. Imports from China in this product group (SITC Group 652) increased by 77.3 percent from $71.7 million to $127.1 million in a corresponding three-quarter comparison.

Petroleum and petroleum products

U.S. imports from the NME's of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) declined by 22.0 percent from $1.1 billion during January-September 1985 to $888.3 million during January-September 1986. This was entirely the result of the fall in world prices of these products. The overall quantity of the petroleum and petroleum products imported from NME suppliers increased by 30.8 percent from 41.8 million barrels (bbl) during the first three quarters of 1985 to 54.7 million bbl during the corresponding period of 1986.

The value of shipments of crude petroleum (SITC Group 333) from all NME suppliers declined by 27.0 percent from $541.4 million to $395.3 million as the quantity imported increased by 20.3 percent from 21.4 million bbl to 25.7 million bbl, representing a fall in the average unit value of these shipments from $25.35 per bbl during January-September 1985 to $15.38 per bbl during January-September 1986. At $384.9 million (24.7 million bbl), shipments from China accounted for 97.4 percent, by value, of the crude petroleum imported from the NME's during January-September 1986. Imports from the Soviet Union and Romania accounted for the remainder.

The value of refined petroleum products imported from the NME's declined by 17.6 percent from $593.9 million during January-September 1985 to $489.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986. However, the total quantity of these shipments increased by 41.6 percent from 20.5 million bbl (with an average unit value of $29.04 per bbl) to 29.0 million bbl (with an average unit value of $16.89 per bbl). During January-September 1986, Romania was the leading NME supplier of refined petroleum products to the U.S. market, China ranked second, and the Soviet Union was third. A small amount was also imported from Bulgaria and East Germany.

The value of shipments of refined petroleum products from Romania declined from $333.2 million during January-September 1985 to $281.0 million during January-September 1986 as the quantity imported increased from 11.4 million bbl to 15.7 million bbl. The leading item in this product group--and the leading import from Romania during the first three quarters of

1/ A new agreement extending the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) includes a provision to expand the regulation of textile imports to nearly all fibers, including ramie, linen, and silk blends. The agreement was reached in July 1986, but some member countries of the MFA, including China, have not yet signed it.

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1986--was mixtures of hydrocarbons, n.s.p.f. 1/ Shipments from Romania of such products increased from $127.0 million during January-September 1985 to $196.9 million during the corresponding period of 1986, the result of an increase in the quantity of shipments from 4.2 million bbl (averaging $30.55 per bbl) to 9.9 million bbl (averaging $19.86 per bbl). On the other hand, shipments from Romania of naphthas derived from petroleum declined from $162.2 million (5.7 million bbl) during January-September 1985 to $40.1 million (2.1 million bbl) during the corresponding period of 1986. At $18.2 million (1.5 million bbl), unleaded gasoline ranked third among the petroleum products that the United States imported from Romania during January-September 1986.

U.S. imports of refined petroleum products from China declined from $175.5 million during January-September 1985 to $139.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986 as the quantity imported increased from 6.0 million bbl to 6.7 million bbl. China was the only NME supplier of leaded gasoline to the U.S. market during January-September 1986, but its shipments of this product declined to $86.3 million (4.3 million bbl) from $132.8 million (4.5 million bbl) during January-September 1985. It was also the leading NME supplier of unleaded gasoline to the U.S. market during both three-quarter periods, increasing its shipments from $11.4 million (407,952 bbl) to $22.5 million (1.3 million bbl). Other refined petroleum products imported from China during January-September 1986 were naphthas, lubricating oils, heavy fuel oils, and motor fuels, n.s.p.f.

With shipments amounting to $56.4 million (5.8 million bbl), the Soviet Union was the leading NME supplier of heavy fuel oils to the U.S. market during January-September 1986. Although this import item was the only refined petroleum product that the Soviets shipped to the United States during this period, it was the major reason for the overall increase in U.S. imports from the Soviet Union during the quarter under review. Such imports amounted to $35.6 million, whereas no heavy fuel oil was imported from the Soviet Union during July-September 1985.

Other imports

U.S. imports of gold from the Soviet Union increased from only $754,452 (2,241 troy ounces) during January-September 1985 to $154.0 million (451,259 troy ounces) during the corresponding period of 1986 (table 10). The increase in these shipments--making refined gold bullion the leading U.S. import from the Soviet Union and the third-ranking import from all NME's--was probably a result of Soviet efforts to offset a reduction in hard-currency earnings owing to the decline in the price of oil. However, after rising significantly during April-June 1986, 2/ imports of gold bullion from the Soviet Union amounted to only $136,564 (339 troy ounces) during the quarter under review.

1/ Mixtures of hydrocarbons, n.s.p.f. (TSUSA item 475.6530) is a basket classification consisting of a variety of liquid derivatives of petroleum that are typically produced according to certain specifications requested by the buyer.

2/ See 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 29.

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Table 10.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Sept. 1986 from Jan.-Sept. 1985		Value of imports from all NME's in January-September 1986
			All NME's	World	
			-------Percent-------		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	U.S.S.R	20,317.7	127.4	154,041
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	Romania	2,888.5	103.9	25,166
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules	Hungary	1,143.4	645.6	13,216
384.8620	Women's dresses of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented	China	2/ 1,087.0	2/ 74.3	7,282
384.4647	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f. of denim (including brushed denim), not ornamented, not knit	do	3/ 1,080.5	3/ -1.3	18,829
381.6696	Men's or boys' sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, knit, not ornamented	do	4/ 913.1	4/ 195.3	4/ 5,138
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated	U.S.S.R	738.8	183.2	4,300
384.6340	Women's, girls', or infants' wool skirts, valued over $5 per pound, knit, not ornamented	China	5/ 665.2	5/ 187.1	9,445
384.5251	Women's skirts n.s.p.f. of cotton, not ornamented, not knit	do	6/ 611.1	6/ 26.6	9,614
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	Romania	560.5	56.6	8,715
	Substantially decreased:				
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset	East Germany	-90.7	60.3	506
601.0300	Antimony ore	China	-87.3	-61.3	624
192.4500	Licorice extract	do	-86.4	-30.4	682
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	Romania	-86.0	-5.9	6,426
685.4934	Stereo radio-tape recorder combinations, n.s.p.f	China	-85.3	-56.1	2,383
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	Hungary	-85.2	-27.4	1,415
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	Romania	-82.6	-26.4	14,804
678.5095	Machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	China	-81.4	-19.1	690
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f	Hungary	-78.8	-28.1	1,148
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted	China	-78.6	-41.4	700

1/ Only items accounting for at least $500,000 worth of imports in Jan.-Sept. 1985 and Jan.-Sept. 1986 are included in this table.
2/ TSUSA item 384.8620 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8620. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.8620 and 384.8620 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.
3/ TSUSA item 384.4647 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4747. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.4747 and 384.4647 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.
4/ TSUSA item 381.6696, which was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6696, was split into new TSUSA items 381.6685 and 381.6688 on Aug. 1, 1986; presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 379.6696 and 381.6696 during Jan.-Sept. 1985 and combined imports under items 381.6685, 381.6688, and 381.6696 during Jan.-Sept. 1986. The import value reported for Jan.-Sept. 1986 reflects combined imports under items 381.6685, 381.6688, and 381.6696.
5/ TSUSA item 384.6340 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6340. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.6340 and 384.6340 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.
6/ TSUSA item 384.5251 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5051. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.5051 and 384.5251 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In addition to apparel and clothing accessories, children's toys and games (SITC Subgroup 8942), travel goods and handbags (SITC Group 831), and gold coins (pt. SITC Subgroup 8960) also contributed to the $644.4 million increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from China. Imports from China of children's toys and games, consisting mainly of dolls and stuffed animals, increased from $185.6 million during January-September 1985 to $227.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986, and travel goods and handbags increased from $100.4 million to $121.5 million. In addition, gold coins amounted to $68.7 million during January-September 1986. China has been promoting the sale of its gold "panda" coin to increase its earnings of foreign exchange.

A 16.4-percent increase in imports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) from the NME's, from $346.7 million during January-September 1985 to $403.5 million during the corresponding period of 1986, was largely attributable to higher shipments of hydrocarbons and their derivatives (SITC Group 511) and manufactured fertilizers (SITC Group 562). The main import items in these product groups were mixtures of industrial organic chemicals from Romania, 1/ which increased from $17.3 million to $42.9 million, and urea from the Soviet Union, Romania, and East Germany. Imports of urea from the Soviet Union increased from $43.7 million during January-September 1985 to $52.9 million during January-September 1986, shipments from Romania increased from $15.5 million to $19.7 million, and those from East Germany amounted to $12.6 million. East Germany shipped none to the United States during the first three quarters of 1985. 2/

Table 11 shows 20 U.S. import items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during January-September 1985 and January-September 1986. In a comparison of the two periods, imports of cotton printcloth, the item on this list with by far the highest value of shipments, increased by 18.4 percentage points. This increase resulted mainly from a $34.5 million rise in these imports from China.

1/ The imports from Romania are believed to have been gasoline blending stock that did not qualify for classification under gasoline in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

2/ See also "Administrative Actions Affecting Imports From the NME's" later in this report.

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Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's in January-September 1986
			Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986	
			------Percent------		1,000 dollars
401.6400	Pseudocumene	U.S.S.R	100.0	100.0	1,576
361.4300	Floor coverings n.s.p.f., of wool, woven, valued over 30 cents per square foot, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	Romania	97.0	98.6	1,004
245.1000	Hardboard, valued $48.33-1/3 to $96.66-2/3 per short ton	U.S.S.R	83.0	98.3	1,246
320.1923	Poplin or broadcloth, having 40 or more warp ends than filling picks per inch, not fancy or figured of number 19	China	91.0	93.5	1,429
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over $50 per pound	do	87.3	93.5	6,547
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	do	92.0	92.5	8,526
542.3120	Ordinary glass, weighing over 16 but not over 18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches	Romania	90.7	90.4	1,839
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented	do	2/ 85.4	86.9	5,511
748.5520	Feather sleeping bags	China	66.4	86.4	1,562
365.5610	Lace or net furnishings formed by applique, machine-made or handmade, subject to textile agreements, of cotton	do	3/ 91.2	85.0	1,001
338.5949	Woven printcloth fabrics, of man-made fibers, over 85 percent noncellulosic, less than 5 ounces per square yard, spun	do	4/ 82.5	84.0	2,573
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over $7.75 per gallon	U.S.S.R	83.3	84.0	6,703
702.3785	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, not bleached and not colored	China	81.2	82.0	1,591
411.8000	Sulfathiazole and sodium sulfathiazole	do	74.5	79.9	1,352
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	do	85.1	79.6	3,598
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	do	81.7	78.4	7,153
452.1800	Citronella oil	do	61.6	77.9	2,384
384.5224	Infants' cotton coveralls, overalls, and jumpsuits, except corduroy, not knit, not ornamented	do	5/	5/ 77.6	5/ 2,392
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	do	58.6	77.0	62,732
384.5214	Infants' diapers, of cotton, not knit	do	6/ 91.7	76.7	1,525

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in Jan.-Sept. 1986 are included in this table.

2/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.3905 and 381.3905.

3/ TSUSA item 365.5610 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 365.7410. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 365.5610 and 365.7410.

4/ TSUSA item 338.5949 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other TSUSA items, from 19 former TSUSA items. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 actually reflects imports during April-Sept. 1985 only.

5/ TSUSA item 384.5224, along with TSUSA item 384.5223, was created on July 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 384.5228. TSUSA item 384.5228 had been created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5028. The figures reported for Jan.-Sept. 1986 actually reflect imports during July-Sept. 1986 only.

6/ TSUSA item 384.5214 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5014. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.5014 and 384.5214.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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THIRD-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

CAFC Reverses CIT; Finds CVD Law Does Not Apply to Imports from NME's

On September 18, 1986, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) handed down an opinion holding that the countervailing duty provisions of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303) do not apply to alleged subsidies granted by countries with so-called nonmarket economies for goods exported to the United States (Georgetown Steel Corp., et al. v. United States, Appeal No. 85-2805 (CAFC 1986)). In so doing the court vacated in part and reversed in part the decision of the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) holding that section 303 applies to nonmarket economies, and remanded the case to that court. The CIT earlier had reversed a holding of the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce (ITA) that section 303 did not apply to such nonmarket economies. The CAFC upheld ITA's determination.

The CAFC decision involved four countervailing duty cases involving carbon steel wire rod from Czechoslovakia and Poland and potash from the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. The CAFC vacated the part of the CIT's order relating to the two wire rod cases on the ground that the CIT lacked jurisdiction because Georgetown Steel did not file a timely appeal to that court. The two cases were remanded in order that the CIT might dismiss the complaint for lack of jurisdiction.

The CAFC reversed the part of the order relating to the two potash cases on the ground that the economic incentives and benefits provided by the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic for the export of potash from those countries do not constitute bounties or grants under section 303 of the Tariff Act. The court reached its conclusion after taking into account the purpose of the countervailing duty law, the nature of nonmarket economies, and the actions Congress has taken in other statutes that specifically address the question of exports from those economies. The court noted the differences between market and nonmarket economies and concluded that the incentives at issue, even if subsidies, were tantamount to subsidies to the government itself. The court also concluded, citing the Trade Act of 1974 and the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, that recent actions of Congress indicated that Congress intended that any selling by nonmarket economies at unreasonably low prices should be dealt with under the antidumping law. The court found no indication in any of those statutes, or their legislative history, that Congress intended or understood that the countervailing duty law also would apply. Finally, the court stated, citing United States v. Zenith Radio Corp. (562 F.2d 1209, 1219 (CCPA 1977), aff'd, 437 U.S. 443 (1978)), that the agency administering the countervailing duty law should be given "broad discretion" in determining the existence of a bounty or grant under that law.

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Soviets Default on Grain Agreement with the United States

For the second year in a row, the Soviets defaulted on their obligation to purchase 4.0 million metric tons (MMT) of U.S. wheat under the long-term grain accord between the two countries. 1/ During the accord's third agreement year (Oct. 1, 1985 through Sept. 30, 1986), they purchased only 153,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat. 2/ The administration's offer to subsidize U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union, first by $13 then by $15 per ton proved to be inadequate to induce new sales. 3/ Even with this subsidy, the Soviets claimed, U.S. wheat prices were above world market prices. Consequently, they argued that they have not defaulted on the agreement. 4/ The subsidy offer, that was made on August 1, 1986 and expired at the end of the quarter under review, elicited protests from competing wheat supplier nations. But shortly after criticizing the U.S. move, the European Community (EC) increased its subsidy offer to the Soviets, who subsequently purchased European wheat. 5/

The nonfulfillment of the grain agreement is generally attributed to reduced Soviet import demand and fierce competition on glutted grain markets during the third agreement year.

The Soviet Union, the world's largest grain importer, sharply reduced grain imports from all sources from 55.5 MMT during July 1984-June 1985 to 29.5 MMT during July 1985-June 1986. 6/ Reduction in Soviet hard currency

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1/ Under the current U.S.-Soviet grain supply agreement, the Soviet Union is committed to import from the United States at least 4 MMT of wheat and the same amount of corn during each agreement year from Oct. 1, 1983 through Sept. 30, 1988. The agreement specifies 9 MMT as the minimum Soviet purchase obligation, allowing for the substitution of 1 ton of soybeans for 2 tons of wheat or corn over the combined 8 MMT minimum purchase obligation for wheat and corn.

2/ The Soviets bought only 2.9 MMT of wheat during the second agreement year (Oct. 1, 1984 through Sept. 30, 1985) but their overall purchases, including corn and soybeans, amounted to 18.6 MMT. During the third agreement year, Soviet purchases, including 6.8 MMT corn and 1.5 MMT soybeans, fell also short of the grain agreement's overall minimum quantity requirements. For additional information on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union during the second agreement year, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 44-46.

3/ Technically, the subsidy offer meant declaring the Soviet Union eligible for the Export Enhancement Program. Under this program, the United States offers surplus agricultural commodities at reduced prices.

4/ U.S. and Soviet officials disagree over the price at which U.S. wheat is to be sold to the Soviet Union under the grain agreement. The U.S. position is that the agreement called for U.S. prices rather than for world market prices as the Soviets argue. For a recent discussion of the issue between U.S. and Soviet officials, see The Washington Post, Dec. 6, 1986, p. A24.

5/ The Wall Street Journal, Sept. 30, 1986, p. 30.

6/ Source: Interview with USDA, International Economics Division, Economic Research Service, East Europe and USSR Branch.

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earnings in the wake of slumping oil prices provides the primary explanation for the drastic cut. But the initial benefits of the new Soviet drive to modernize agricultural production, reduce waste, and increase incentives to farmers may have also limited somewhat Soviet demand for imported grain. Western estimates for calendar year 1986 place the Soviet grain output in the neighborhood of 210 MMT, the best in 8 years. 1/ Western analysts also noted that Soviet wheat harvested this year had a higher protein content than in previous years. The increased availability of high protein wheat feed and substitution of nongrain feed for wheat (mostly fodder and grasses) in animal husbandry may have also moderated Soviet import demand. According to Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, the heavy emphasis on corn over wheat in Soviet purchases during the third agreement year reflects long-term Soviet intentions to move from expensive wheat to less costly corn and coarse grain in animal feeding.

The Soviets have raised the issue of the quality of grains that they receive from U.S. suppliers. They say that the percentage of nongrain material (or dockage) from all suppliers has been too high, but they claim that U.S. grain shipments pose the worst problem. On July 28, 1986, they proposed to amend delivery contracts with financial penalties for the seller if shipments were found to have been contaminated at the loading point. At the end of the period under review, these proposals had not been incorporated into the contracts. According to USDA officials, Soviet complaints are groundless. Nevertheless, the quality issue of U.S. grain exports was discussed at a joint hearing before two House Agricultural subcommittees on August 5, 1986. Two bills aimed at maintaining the high quality of U.S. grain exports were introduced. 2/

Sharp competition on grain markets and the relative strength of the dollar compared with the currencies of other wheat exporter nations, including Canada, Argentina, and Australia, apparently also contributed to reduced U.S. wheat exports to the Soviets.

Opinions differ as to whether the second default on the grain deal signifies Soviet belief that they will not need another long-term grain supply agreement with the United States after 1988. Most Western analysts doubt that improvements in Soviet agriculture will completely obviate Soviet need for U.S. grain over the next 10-year period. 3/

Sugar Sales to China

On August 12, 1986, the administration announced the sale of 145,850 metric tons of U.S. raw sugar cane to China at a price 26.3 percent

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1/ H.R. 455 and H.R. 1206. For additional information, see International Trade Reporter, Aug. 13, 1986, pp. 1028, 1029.

2/ Until recently, a serious shortfall was expected in Soviet grain production as a result of droughts in key grain regions. Now it is believed that the negative effects of drought have been offset by higher production in other areas. See, East Europe Agriculture, No. 50, November 1986, p. 1.

3/ During the period under review, Canada has signed a new 5-year grain agreement with the Soviets calling for Soviet purchases of at least 25 MMT of Canadian grain. It has also renewed the Soviet Union's most-favored nation status.

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below the world market price. The sales agreement specifies the delivery of $15.3-million worth of U.S. sugar to China during January-March 1987. The deal entails a $40-million loss for the Government and it involves the entire amount of sugar surplus that the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) accumulated from the 1984/85 crop as a result of its domestic price support program 1/. The CCC, which was under obligation to dispose of these stocks before December 15, 1986, maintains that no better deal could have been made due to the softness of domestic and foreign markets. 2/

Cuba, the world's largest sugar exporter, is the main supplier to China, which is the world's largest sugar importer. Poor cane harvests in both China and Cuba this year created the opportunity to enter the Chinese sugar market, according to industry analysts. U.S. sugar exports to China were insignificant during 1985 and there were no such exports during 1983-84. Australia, which sold 490,000 metric tons of sugar to China during 1985, and Thailand, for which sugar is a main foreign exchange earner, have reportedly protested the U.S. sale. 3/

NME Participation in Multilateral Trade Negotiations

The NME members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania, participated in the trade ministers' meeting held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on September 15-19, 1986. 4/

China, which applied for GATT membership on July 15, 1986, also attended the Ministerial Meeting. According to all indications, China will increase its involvement in GATT activities in the coming years. 5/ The Soviet Union expressed interest in participating in the new round on August 15, 1986. Although GATT trade ministers did not formally act upon the Soviet request,

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1/ Unlike in the wheat subsidy offer to the Soviet Union, there was no need in this instance to declare China's eligibility for beneficiary NME under the U.S. Export Enhancement Act. The sugar sale to China is a direct Government sale, whereas the U.S. wheat export subsidy would have been paid to private U.S. exporters.

2/ USDA officials expressed this point of view to the press on several occasions. See also International Trade Reporter, Vol. 3, p. 1055, Aug. 20, 1986.

3/ Washington Post, Aug. 14, 1986, pp. A1 and A18, and Far Eastern Economic Review, Oct. 2, 1986, p. 106.

4/ The GATT Ministerial Meeting led to a declaration launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, the so-called "Uruguay Round." For details on the meeting, see USITC, International Economic Review (IER), October, 1986 pp. 3-9.

5/ China had been a member of GATT until its withdrawal in 1950. It was granted observer status in November, 1982. For details on China's bid for GATT membership and the alternatives to its participation in the new round, see ibid. p. 8.

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Soviet participation in the new round appeared unlikely at the end of the period under review. 1/

Embargo on Cuba Tightened

On August 22, 1986, the administration announced tightening of the 26-year old U.S. economic embargo against Cuba. The United States has also imposed new restrictions on Cuban immigration in response to Havana's failure to adhere to normal migration practices. 2/ Through the tightening of the economic embargo, the United States intends to deny Cuba both the hard currency and U.S. goods that it has allegedly obtained by evading the embargo. The U.S. Government updated and expanded the list of Cuban nationals doing business on behalf of Cuba, and it intends to step up field investigations in order to ensure compliance with both old and new regulations. 3/ A broad range of financial transactions were prohibited by the new regulations, including restrictions on money transfers from Cuban-Americans. Prior to the new restrictions, such transfers had been allegedly used by Cuban-Americans to secure the emigration of their relatives from Cuba. 4/

U.S. Administrative Actions Affecting Imports From the NME's

The U.S. International Trade Commission initiated six preliminary antidumping investigations involving imports from the NME's during July-September 1986. They involved urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union; and tapered roller bearings from China, Hungary, and Romania (table 12). As a result of its preliminary investigation in the urea cases, the Commission made affirmative determinations. The three investigations involving tapered roller bearings were pending at the end of the quarter under review.

The Commission completed two final antidumping investigations involving wax candles and welded carbon steel pipe, respectively from China. The Commission made an affirmative determination in the wax candles case, and made a negative determination in the welded carbon steel pipe case.

There were no market disruption investigations pending under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2436) during the period under review. In addition, NME countries were not significant suppliers in any of the investigations pending under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252) during the period under review.

1/ For background information on Soviet initiatives to participate in GATT activities and an assessment of Soviet prospects, see ibid, p. 8. The Soviet foreign trade reform is believed to be linked with Soviet overtures to GATT. For more on the trade reform see special section later in this report.

2/ See Proclamation 5517, Aug. 22, 1986, Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol 22, No. 35, p. 1121.

3/ Source: Interview with the U.S. Department of State.

4/ For press accounts on the U.S. measures against Cuba, see The New York Times, Aug. 11, 1986, pp. A1, A9., and Aug. 23, 1986, p. A3.

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Table 12.--Antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1986

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission determination and date of vote	ITA determination and date of publication	ITA weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	ITA determination and date of publication	ITA weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Commission determination and date of vote
China	National bristle paint brushes and brush heads.	731-TA-244 2-19-85	Affirmative 3-28-85	Affirmative 8-5-85 1/	211.0	Affirmative 12-26-85 2/	127.07	Affirmative 1-22-86 3/
	Iron Construction castings.	731-TA-265 5-13-85	Affirmative 6-24-85	Affirmative 10-28-85	25.52	Affirmative 3-19-86	11.66	Affirmative 4-18-86
	Certain steel wire rods.	731-TA-266 6-5-85	Affirmative 7-16-85	Affirmative 1-9-86	8.01	Affirmative 3-25-86	6.33	Affirmative 4-25-86
	Petroleum wax candles.	731-TA-282 9-4-85	Affirmative 10-16-85	Affirmative 2-19-86 4/	5/ 135.73	Affirmative 7-10-86	54.21	Affirmative 8-13-86
	Certain standard welded carbon steel pipes and tubes	731-TA-292 11-13-85	Affirmative 12-20-85	Affirmative 6-20-86	17.97	Affirmative 7-10-86	10.0	Negative 8-13-86
	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware.	731-TA-298 12-04-85	Affirmative 1-16-86	Affirmative 6-20-86	51.38	--	--	--
	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-344 8-25-86						
East Germany	Urea	731-TA-338 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86					
Hungary	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-341 8-25-86						

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Table 12.--Antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1986--Continued

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission determination and date of vote	ITA		ITA		Commission determination and date of vote
				Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	
Romania	Urea	731-TA-339 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86					
	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-345 8-25-86						
Soviet Union	Urea	731-TA-310 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86					

1/ In addition to finding that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, ITA made a preliminary affirmative determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

2/ ITA also made a final determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

3/ Because the Commission determined that an industry in the United State is only threatened with material injury, rather than materially injured, by imports of the product from China, it did not rule on the question of injury owing to the existence of "critical circumstances."

4/ Although ITA found that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, it made a preliminary negative determination on the petitioner's allegation that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

5/ On Mar. 7, 1986, ITA published an amendment to its preliminary determination, changing the weighted average dumping margin from 60.66 percent to 135.73 percent. The correction was made after ITA learned of errors in the import statistics used as the basis for its calculation of foreign market value.

Source: Compiled from investigations database, Office of Economics, U.S. International Trade Commission, and Federal Register (various issues).

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SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE REFORM

On August 15, 1986, Radio Moscow announced that the Politburo had approved "measures to bring about a radical improvement in foreign economic activity." 1/ The report described the measures only in general terms. A little over a month later, it was reported that the Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers had approved two resolutions on foreign economic relations: "On Measures to Improve the Management of Foreign Economic Ties" and "On Measures to Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries." The decrees, which were not published at that time, granted some 90 ministries, enterprises, production associations (amalgamations of enterprises), and other organizations the right to conduct foreign trade independently and to form joint equity ventures in the Soviet Union with firms from Western as well as CMEA countries. These new rights were scheduled to go into effect January 1, 1987.

These reforms are limited in scope, but plans to extend foreign trade rights to additional organizations have been announced. Although Soviet central authorities will retain considerable control over the activities of organizations being granted foreign trade rights, the new measures represent a significant departure for the Soviet Union. They also bring Soviet trade policy closer to that of other major NME's. Joint ventures with Western equity participation have been authorized by China and all of the East European CMEA members except East Germany. Trade has been at least partially decentralized in China and most East European countries.

The basic decisions about the new measures apparently were made during 1985 and the details worked out during the spring and summer of 1986. M. S. Pankin, the head of the Department of International Economic Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, told UNCTAD delegates in September 1986 that the changes had been initiated at a party plenum in 1985 and confirmed by the delegates to the 27th Party Congress in February 1986. 2/ By April, there were reports that joint ventures were among the topics discussed in meetings between Western businessmen and Soviet officials.

The Need for Change

The new measures are designed to address longstanding problems in Soviet foreign trade. Although the value and volume of exports have risen substantially over the past few decades, fuels and other raw materials continue to dominate the Soviet export profile. In recent years, oil and natural gas alone have accounted for over 60 percent of Soviet hard currency earnings. Owing to problems with quality, spare parts, and servicing, efforts to promote exports of manufactured goods to Western countries have not been very successful. The reliance on exports of oil and natural gas has become all the more serious a problem for the Soviet Union, given the sharp decline in the prices of these products and the slowdown in the rate of growth of oil production. Under Gorbachev, the Soviet Union has adopted plans to reduce the share of raw materials in exports, increase the value-added component, and become an important exporter of manufactured goods by 1990.

1/ Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Aug. 18, 1986, p. R2. (Hereinafter cited as FBIS.)

2/ Report from U.S. Embassy, Geneva, 1986.

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The new measures are also designed to address problems on the import side. Soviet commentators have noted that imported machinery is often assimilated slowly--sometimes being left uninstalled for long periods--and utilized inefficiently. There have also been complaints that imported technology is used even though comparable domestic technologies are available. The fall in oil and natural gas prices has forced a reassessment of import priorities, a point that was underscored by Pankin in his UNCTAD speech. Referring to the shortfall in earnings from energy exports, he said that the "import plague" must be stopped and unjustified imports curbed.

In the Soviet view, these problems are the result of "obsolete methods" of conducting foreign trade. The Soviet foreign trade system effectively insulates domestic industry from the international market. Moreover, despite the existence of programs designed to provide incentives to produce for export, there are greater incentives for enterprises and associations to import than to export. These problems, which are more of a barrier to trade in manufactured goods than to trade in homogenous commodities such as grain and oil, have long been recognized. In 1973, a deputy foreign trade minister commented that "Our manufacturers sometimes say that exporting is a form of punishment, while importing is a reward." 1/

In the traditional foreign trade system, export and import operations are conducted by foreign trade organizations (FTO's). Most of the FTO's responsible for merchandise trade are subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade rather than to the industrial ministries, to which the producers are responsible. 2/ Unlike the ministries, the FTO's have the right to sign contracts with foreign firms. However, the ministries do maintain contacts with foreign firms on the technical aspects of transactions. Measures to bring ministries into closer contact with the international market predate the current reforms. 3/ Since 1968, ministries have been allowed to set up associations for delivery and construction abroad, but these organizations were not empowered to sign contracts. Ministries were given half the votes on the boards of directors of the FTO's that were established under a 1978 decree. In 1982, ministries were given the right to sign cooperation contracts with CMEA countries and to delegate this right to the associations for delivery and construction abroad authorized in 1968, large enterprises, and production associations. However, this right has proven to be more formal than real as the final agreements are negotiated and signed by the FTO's.

Under the traditional system, enterprises and associations have little contact with and, hence, knowledge of the international market. According to an article written for the newspaper Ekonomicheskaya gazeta by the Soviet foreign trade specialist V. Shastiko, enterprises producing for export often are not told who bought their products and at what price. Similarly, enterprises receiving imported products do not know the price paid to the foreign supplier or the terms of payment. 4/

1/ Quoted in H. Stephen Gardner, Soviet Foreign Trade: The Decision Process (Boston: Kluwer-Nijhoff Publishing, 1983), p. 75.

2/ Ibid, p. 4.

3/ These are described in Gardner, op. cit., pp. 73-75.

4/ Translated in FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Oct. 31, 1986, pp. S1, S2.

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From the point of view of the enterprise or association, production for export entails considerable disadvantages. First, it is more demanding than producing for the domestic market. Quality standards are higher and there are additional requirements for packaging, transportation, servicing, and spare parts. Thus, the costs of export production are higher--by as much as 30 to 250 percent, according to Soviet estimates 1/--making it harder to achieve targets for reduction of prime costs and profitability.

Moreover, enterprises are in a weak position vis a vis the FTO's. Enterprises receive orders for export production from the FTO's, but do not participate in writing them. 2/ Even though exports are included in a nationwide export plan, the issuance of an export order is not simply a formality since the plan does not specify details that are vital to the producer such as technical specifications and delivery schedules. The FTO's have the right to modify unilaterally or cancel export orders without legal recourse by enterprises. These orders may legally be issued as little as a month before the delivery is scheduled. Enterprises are legally responsible for fulfilling export orders and for meeting state quality standards, which are higher for export production than for domestic production. If they fail, they may be penalized and the penalties for failure are higher for exports than for goods produced for domestic use. However, the FTO bears no legal responsibility to the enterprise for sales and if it does not succeed in exporting the merchandise on schedule, the enterprise has to absorb the storage costs. 3/

Various export incentive programs have been introduced to compensate for these disadvantages. Since 1959, enterprises have been given export supplements to the prices of machinery and equipment for export. These supplements, which are added to the domestic wholesale price, are intended to offset at least part of the extra costs associated with export production and are paid into the material incentives fund. Since 1964, enterprises have been allowed to retain a portion of their foreign-exchange earnings in special accounts at the Foreign Trade Bank (Vneshtorgbank) for purchasing machinery, raw materials, and licenses from abroad. However, these programs do not seem to have had the intended effect for a variety of reasons. 4/ A major problem with the export price supplements is that exports normally represent a small portion of an enterprise's output and, hence, the supplements have little effect on material incentives. The currency retention program has not turned out to be an effective incentive chiefly because enterprises are not allowed to use these funds as they see fit.

The incentives are quite different for imports. Enterprises are not responsible for paying the foreign supplier, or for any loans involved in such purchases, and are not held financially accountable if the machinery is not installed promptly. The FTO has little incentive to make sure that the machinery is installed and operating since its responsibility ends with the delivery to the enterprise. 5/ Enterprises are usually charged the domestic

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1/ Cited in Gardner, op. cit., p. 77.
2/ The system of export orders is described in Gardner, op. cit., pp. 75-76.
3/ Shastiko, op. cit., p. S1.
4/ Ibid., p. S2 and Gardner, op. cit., pp. 53, 56-58, and 78-79.
5/ Shastiko, op. cit., p. S2.

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wholesale price for domestic machinery comparable to the foreign import, 1/ which does not necessarily reflect real foreign-exchange costs.

The new measures are also designed to further Soviet plans for closer economic cooperation with other CMEA countries. Traditionally, cooperation within CMEA has mainly been limited to trade relations, although there have been some joint undertakings. However, the Soviet leadership has now mapped out an ambitious program of joint research, development, and production in electronics and other high-tech fields. The new measures restate some rights previously granted to Soviet ministries and enterprises in intra-CMEA trade and economic relations. In addition to the right to negotiate and sign cooperation agreements granted in 1982, Soviet ministries and enterprises were authorized to maintain direct ties with their CMEA counterparts by a 1984 decree. However, the current reforms go beyond these measures in granting Soviet ministries and enterprises the right to trade independently with CMEA countries.

The new measures are also linked with other initiatives by the Gorbachev leadership. They are part of a series of plans and measures designed to raise the technological level of industrial production by reequiping factories and streamlining economic management and planning. Soviet spokesmen have also linked trade reform to Soviet overtures to the international trading system. For example, Pankin told a British journalist that the new measures "would require greater involvement of the Soviet Union in the multilateral system for regulation of international trade, including GATT." 2/

New Provisions for Foreign Economic Relations

Some of the new rules' provisions were described in an editorial published in Pravda on September 24. 3/ Additional details were subsequently provided by Soviet officials in briefings for Western businessmen. By the end of 1986, most of the major provisions of the new rules for foreign trade were known, although some of the details remained unclear.

The new measures will not affect trade in raw and unprocessed commodities, such as fuels, grain, foodstuffs, and timber. Imports and exports of these commodities will remain the responsibility of FTO's subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will also retain control over imports of whole plants.

Initial reports on the new decrees did not indicate which organizations were to be granted foreign trade rights in January 1987, but a list is now

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1/ Ibid. and Gardner, op. cit., p. 58. (If there is no comparable domestic product, the price is set by applying a special coefficient to the price in foreign trade rubles.)

2/ FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Oct. 10, 1986, p. CC1. The Soviet Union's request to participate in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations is discussed in the commercial developments section.

3/ Translated in FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Sept. 24, 1986, pp. R1-R4.

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available. 1/ It includes 21 ministries and state committees and 68 enterprises, production associations, and scientific research institutes. Among them are the ministries responsible for the production of automobiles, electrical equipment, machine tools, chemicals, instruments, medical equipment, construction materials, and various types of machinery. State committees on the list include the State Committee for Science and Technology, which has broad responsibilities for the introduction of new technologies into the Soviet economy, the State Agroindustrial Committee, a "superministry" created in 1985 to manage and supply the agricultural and food processing sectors, and the State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Trade.

The enterprises and production associations being granted foreign trade rights include a number that already produce for export, such as the plant that manufactures the Lada automobile, but also some nonexporters. Most of them are subordinate to ministries that are also being granted foreign trade rights, but some are subordinate to ministries that are not on the list. 2/ In the case of enterprises whose ministries have also been granted foreign trade rights, it is not clear where the authority to sign contracts will lie.

Enterprises and production associations operating under the new rules will be allowed to retain a sizable portion of their earnings from exports of goods, services, or products from joint ventures. 3/ These funds are to be used to pay for imports of machinery, equipment, and materials for modernization of production facilities, retooling, and for scientific research, experimental, and design work. Alternatively, funds for these purposes may be borrowed from Vneshtorgbank. Loans must be paid back, reportedly in foreign currency within 4 years. 4/ Such imports must still be included in the nationwide import plan, but, according to the Pravda editorial, they are to be given priority. In addition to being expected to finance imports for plant modernization and research, organizations operating under the new rules will be held financially responsible for failure to fulfill export or contractual commitments. Organizations being given foreign trade rights will also get another plan indicator: targets for total foreign currency earnings and for hard-currency earnings. 5/ A composite hard-currency plan, broken out by year, ministry, department, and currency is to be incorporated in future 5-year plans.

Financially autonomous foreign trade firms are to be established at organizations operating under the new rules. Western observers believe that this will be accomplished by transferring the personnel of the appropriate FTO's from the Ministry of Foreign Trade to organizations that have been granted foreign trade rights. Since the FTO's have been responsible for day-to-day foreign trade operations, Soviet ministries and enterprises have little expertise in the mechanics of foreign trade. Thus, at least in the short run, the reassignment of FTO personnel would seem to be the only way to

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1/ The list may be found in Business Eastern Europe, Nov. 3, 1986, pp. 346-47.

2/ Ibid., p. 345.

3/ Western observers believe that enterprises and associations will be allowed to retain at least 90 percent of foreign-exchange earnings, but that the retention percentage may be varied to reflect the amount of value added. (Business Eastern Europe, Sept. 22, 1986, p. 298.)

4/ Ibid.

5/ Ibid., p. 297.

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provide these organizations with expertise in the mechanics of foreign trade. It is thought that ministries and enterprises will be eager to take over the import departments, which would give them direct access to foreign suppliers and quicker deliveries, but will be less enthusiastic about taking over the FTO's export departments, which would make them responsible for overseas sales. 1/

A new organization, the State Foreign Economic Commission, has been created to coordinate the activities of the various organizations involved in foreign trade and economic relations. It is subordinate to the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and its chairman, Vladimir M. Kamenstev, the former Minister of Fisheries, has the rank of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The other members have not been publicly identified, but they are to include the heads of the ministries and departments responsible for foreign trade and economic relations. This is the third central organization created in connection with Gorbachev's reorganization of economic management. Its intended role appears to be more like that of the Bureau for Machine Building, another organization subordinate to the Council of Ministers, rather than that of the the State Agroindustrial Committee, which replaced five ministries and functions as a "superministry." According to the Pravda editorial on the decrees, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, which conducts Soviet foreign aid operations and exports of whole plants, will be responsible for monitoring "foreign trade operations with a view to safeguarding state interests."

To date, American and other Western companies have expressed considerable interest in negotiating joint ventures with the Soviets. According to press accounts, dozens of proposals have been made, but it is too soon to predict whether joint ventures will become a significant factor in Soviet-Western commercial relations.

A joint venture law has not been issued yet, but Western businessmen have been provided with guidelines for the formation and operation of joint ventures. Implying that final decisions have not been made on some of the provisions that the law will contain, Albert V. Melnikov, the Deputy Trade Representative for the United States, said that the final legislation would be based "in part on actual experiences and transactions." 2/

Under the guidelines, the foreign partner's share of the stock of a joint venture may not exceed 49 percent. 3/ Buildings, equipment, and technology may be owned or leased by the foreign partner, but foreigners may not own land or water. The partners' shares will be calculated on the basis of world prices in a mutually agreed-upon currency. The Soviet Government will guarantee the foreign partner's investment and ownership rights against expropriation and nationalization, but will not bear any responsibility for the commitments of joint ventures. The profits of a joint venture will be taxed at a rate of 40 percent and may be repatriated or reinvested in the venture. Management rights, including quality control, are to be shared by the partners. The manager of the joint venture and most of the staff must be Soviet citizens, but foreign experts may be employed. Foreign partners will

1/ Countertrade Outlook, Sept. 15, 1986, pp. 137-38.
2/ Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8, 1986, p. 13A.
3/ Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Centrally Planned Economies Service, Analysis of Current Issues, Oct. 10, 1986, p. 9.

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have the right to be represented on the board of directors, but the chairman of the board must be a Soviet citizen. The partners' liability is limited to their assets in the venture and any disputes are to be settled by Soviet courts or the Soviet arbitration board, Gosarbitrazh.

In a speech in Washington, the chairman and president of the board of Amtorg Trading Corp., Yuri Shcherbina, said that priority would be given to joint ventures in engineering, chemicals, mineral extraction, food, and some consumer goods, and that the first joint ventures would be relatively small enterprises. 1/ In a typical joint venture, the foreign partner would contribute technology, machinery, and capital and the Soviets would provide the factory and raw materials. 2/ The negotiations to establish a joint venture would be conducted by the industrial ministries, with the participation of foreign trade agencies. Joint ventures are expected to be self-financing; that is, all of their import requirements, including any foreign-currency costs associated with formation, must be covered by sales. Joint ventures will not receive targets for production or exports, and will thus operate largely outside the plan. However, they will presumably be affected by the plan if domestic inputs are required. A joint venture may conduct import and export operations on its own or through the FTO's. The products of a joint venture can be sold in the Soviet Union, in the partner's country, or to third countries. In fact, there is a presumption that at least part of a joint venture's output will be exported to generate foreign exchange for compensating the foreign partner.

Implications for Trade with the West

Under the new rules for foreign trade, Western businessmen will have the advantage of being able to negotiate directly with Soviet end-users and suppliers. However, the new decrees have created some confusion in the Western business community. It is not clear where business contacts should be made and who will have the ultimate authority to sign contracts--the FTO's, the ministries, or enterprise managers. There are also practical concerns about the availability of business services such as telexes and hotel accommodations outside Moscow. 3/ Western businessmen are also concerned that existing business relationships, which took much time and effort to develop, will be disrupted. The latter concern should be mitigated to the extent that their former contacts in the Ministry of Foreign Trade are reassigned to ministries and enterprises.

The reforms create new opportunities for sales by Western businesses, but they are not expected to result in a large volume of new orders in the short term. 4/ The total amount of hard currency available for central allocation will be limited by lower receipts from sales of oil and natural gas as long as prices for these commodities remain depressed. Moreover, under the new rules, the central authorities will retain considerable control over the activities

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1/ International Trade Reporter, Oct. 29, 1986, p. 1301.

2/ This description of how a joint venture might operate is based on Shcherbina's speech and guidelines appearing in the Oct. 20 issue of ECOTASS. (The ECOTASS guidelines are summarized in International Trade Reporter, Nov. 5, 1986, pp. 1328-29.)

3/ On these points, see Business Eastern Europe, Nov. 3, 1986, pp. 345-46.

4/ See, for example, Business Eastern Europe, Sept. 15, 1986, p. 290.

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of organizations being granted foreign trade rights. To import machinery and equipment from the West, they will have to export. Loans will be available, but borrowing would presumably entail controls by Vneshtorgbank and loans must be repaid through export sales. In the longer run, however, the new measures are likely to provide greater opportunities for Western firms.

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APPENDIX A

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY SITC SECTIONS, 1985, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1985, AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1986

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Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,028,070	1,522,464	441,910
1. Beverages and tobacco	24,822	14,410	11,727
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	804,786	661,951	719,943
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	154,162	99,100	103,682
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	68,253	63,366	14,461
5. Chemicals	883,902	685,364	609,825
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	392,922	316,849	174,650
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2,167,019	1,331,537	1,595,474
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	411,353	281,954	310,651
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	86,399	61,248	55,858
Total	7,021,687	5,038,243	4,038,182
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	349,361	268,175	294,326
1. Beverages and tobacco	39,481	28,077	35,152
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	152,942	116,508	117,385
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,521,250	1,138,541	888,291
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,435	812	2,364
5. Chemicals	536,963	346,741	403,529
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	970,981	723,631	745,836
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	245,804	192,628	183,054
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,915,666	1,440,767	2,085,562
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	56,787	43,042	234,878
Total	5,790,671	4,298,922	4,990,377

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	102,775	83,807	15,552
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,236	992	1,969
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	567,039	456,378	285,811
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2,192	1,879	6,653
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	72	67	619
5. Chemicals	513,547	427,343	319,447
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	359,162	289,433	147,154
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	1,921,262	1,151,606	1,370,240
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	312,887	222,530	243,867
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	16,027	11,698	12,124
Total	3,796,200	2,645,733	2,403,437
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	155,832	126,449	140,288
1. Beverages and tobacco	5,274	4,096	5,500
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	124,064	94,420	85,707
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	983,732	718,521	526,551
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,353	731	1,988
5. Chemicals	159,693	115,813	129,100
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	615,809	424,700	501,992
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	90,868	70,667	87,104
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,683,425	1,260,931	1,905,376
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	43,335	33,109	69,840
Total	3,863,385	2,849,437	3,453,445

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	1,728,525	1,308,061	318,237
1. Beverages and tobacco	8,732	2,136	232
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	90,180	84,237	326,420
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	54,538	42,639	45,013
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	63,927	59,045	11,210
5. Chemicals	281,634	190,883	207,372
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9,570	7,658	9,786
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	111,926	91,800	126,549
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	70,898	43,010	47,718
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,017	1,420	1,235
Total	2,421,948	1,830,889	1,093,772
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	12,303	6,574	1,993
1. Beverages and tobacco	10,867	7,665	10,196
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	15,124	11,063	23,045
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	99,995	84,958	62,072
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	37	37	4
5. Chemicals	196,199	142,463	139,311
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	61,231	48,165	60,810
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,151	2,728	3,616
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,351	2,928	2,545
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3,661	2,371	156,777
Total	406,919	308,952	460,370

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	196,770	130,595	107,945
1. Beverages and tobacco	14,853	11,282	9,525
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	147,554	121,335	107,476
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	85,973	45,541	47,592
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4,254	4,254	2,632
5. Chemicals	88,055	66,767	81,972
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	24,188	19,755	17,441
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	133,207	87,511	98,563
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27,452	16,340	18,641
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	48,306	32,841	21,638
Total	770,611	536,221	513,425
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	180,865	135,127	152,036
1. Beverages and tobacco	25,334	16,308	19,454
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8,137	6,342	6,410
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	437,525	335,062	299,668
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	44	44	372
5. Chemicals	181,071	88,466	135,119
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	293,800	250,624	182,986
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	150,785	119,233	92,334
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	228,856	176,893	177,450
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	9,778	7,549	8,261
Total	1,514,193	1,135,649	1,074,089

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-5.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	11,458	9,042	4,424
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	4	4	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	423	418	75
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15	15	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	8	-	-
Total	11,908	9,479	4,502
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	9	9	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	7	7	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,866	2,053	1,370
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	128	128	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	10
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	3,009	2,197	1,380

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	29,047	13,592	36,811
1. Beverages and tobacco	4,776	2,738	2,163
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,700	8,407	11,268
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	24,843	4,557	15,703
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	9,076	7,904	10,044
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	824	615	1,882
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	12,176	6,904	5,391
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,568	2,851	2,924
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	480	311	141
Total	103,489	47,878	86,326
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,610	1,847	1,753
1. Beverages a d tobacco	17,836	12,627	14,168
2. Crude mater als--inedible, except fuel	319	197	126
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	256	256	12,407
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	4,519	4,283	1,410
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	586	460	900
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	3,332	2,497	1,509
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,278	2,545	2,455
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	302	154	476
Total	34,038	24,866	35,204

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-7.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	12	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	656	362	919
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24	16	59
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	420	303	299
Total	1,113	681	1,276
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	28
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	28

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-8.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	616	303	362
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,794	1,195	1,142
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,358	13,879	13,383
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1	1	2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	23,404	20,276	15,153
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,092	2,225	1,448
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	10,880	4,447	8,621
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,697	2,790	3,304
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	782	578	633
Total	62,623	45,694	44,049
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	6,313	5,247	10,632
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,517	836	1,264
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	210	192	997
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,216	918	1,560
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	30,054	24,103	25,151
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	10,870	9,405	8,666
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22,607	16,481	16,693
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,123	1,609	1,724
Total	74,909	58,792	66,690

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-9.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	55,086	26,769	21,741
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,415	5,062	1,498
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3,436	3,436	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,033	585	1,569
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	788	660	165
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,204	825	3,290
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,142	1,285	1,241
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	150	97	321
Total	72,253	38,720	29,825
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	903	863	136
1. Beverages and tobacco	451	307	43
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,190	1,137	679
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,740	1,197	1,139
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	44	44	-
5. Chemicals	9,095	3,962	20,931
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	46,516	41,643	23,976
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	19,686	17,181	11,392
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,425	6,289	6,010
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,241	1,982	773
Total	90,290	74,607	65,079

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-10.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	29,669	23,894	2,254
1. Beverages and tobacco	2,296	2,259	1,825
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,582	3,264	2,617
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4	4	6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	12,649	11,266	8,871
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	6,513	5,413	6,818
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	29,747	20,729	19,677
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,041	2,801	4,042
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,594	1,340	645
Total	92,094	70,971	46,736
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	51,159	39,281	39,811
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,300	1,106	807
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,192	2,377	1,973
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	447	379	282
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	20,789	15,372	18,900
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	32,371	26,551	22,002
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	65,865	50,782	37,365
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39,882	29,948	36,723
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,612	1,251	2,671
Total	216,618	167,047	160,534

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-11.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	14	14	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16	16	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	30	30	2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-12.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	6	6	4
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	36
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21	20	28
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4	4	6
Total	32	31	74
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	352	16	9
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	2
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,752	2,629	852
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	17
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7	-	8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	3,111	2,646	888

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-13.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	65,993	56,186	17,212
1. Beverages and tobacco	4,779	3,969	4,022
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	32,740	28,287	10,959
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3,822	3,808	87
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4,254	4,254	1,903
5. Chemicals	30,439	20,008	25,120
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9,494	7,768	5,568
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	31,384	23,945	21,004
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,089	4,766	4,670
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	44,708	30,060	19,571
Total	233,702	183,050	110,115
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	113,648	82,946	93,903
1. Beverages and tobacco	865	504	2,047
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	478	382	245
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	372
5. Chemicals	4,246	2,857	5,200
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	45,337	34,640	24,875
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	20,610	14,595	16,658
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30,396	23,655	22,770
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,457	1,015	1,302
Total	217,037	160,595	167,373

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-14.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	16,359	9,851	29,584
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,208	1,121	373
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	70,760	62,436	67,750
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	53,866	33,735	31,793
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	729
5. Chemicals	11,455	6,728	21,215
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,478	3,074	1,560
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	44,817	30,662	40,580
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,915	1,848	2,460
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	593	454	328
Total	206,451	149,908	196,373
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	6,233	4,944	5,800
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,365	928	1,125
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,749	2,056	2,389
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	435,079	333,230	285,838
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	141,206	61,073	87,118
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	138,935	123,226	86,082
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	30,422	24,772	16,744
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	123,268	97,973	92,799
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,043	1,539	1,315
Total	881,301	649,741	579,210

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table A-15.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	176
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	236
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	112
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	269
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	202	202	11
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	57	24	336
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	19,616	14,983	20,557
Total	19,875	15,209	21,696
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	31
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12	-	144
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	13	13	-
Total	25	13	175

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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APPENDIX B

LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1986, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1985, AND JULY-SEPTEMBER 1986

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Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$391,552	-	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	338,367	20,836	21,561
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	278,807	111,416	113,092
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	159,800	-	-
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f	148,554	55,336	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	102,514	61,339	24,794
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	94,700	72,757	11,712
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	74,369	28,887	19,721
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	72,119	18,197	27,312
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	64,538	35,441	21,407
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	51,466	18,632	11,284
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	49,496	6,793	12,894
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	48,693	19,510	13,337
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	43,689	-	770
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f	38,301	15,506	9,607
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	38,292	18,789	32
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	37,847	14,683	13,171
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	37,434	7,550	18,672
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	36,662	9,999	11,412
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	35,919	12,322	1,001
	Total	2,143,120	527,993	331,779
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	4,038,182	1,364,368	928,426

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	$384,879	$190,771	$82,803
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	200,347	45,532	20,126
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	154,041	305	137
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	106,776	30,192	37,147
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	86,287	72,995	15,482
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	85,322	8,003	22,199
653.2210	Gold coins	68,811	2/	30,104
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	68,508	6,544	41,675
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	66,179	14,078	17,591
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	62,732	9,580	18,885
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented	3/ 60,409	3/ 12,611	3/ 30,206
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	56,536	38,113	5,115
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	53,347	4/ 13,679	17,089
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	52,448	5/ 7,087	20,064
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	46,428	11,303	19,197
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	17,337	-
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	40,627	5,100	28,270
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height	40,038	5,250	22,154
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	39,735	6/ 2,855	14,648
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	39,523	14,737	20,620
	Total	1,755,904	506,071	463,512
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's	4,990,377	1,439,110	1,747,282

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.
2/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.
3/ TSUSA item 384.5315, which was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289, was split into new TSUSA items 384.5316 and 384.5317 on Aug. 1, 1986. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.5289 and 384.5315; reported 1986 values reflect combined imports under items 384.5315, 384.5316, and 384.5317.
4/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.
5/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.9015 and 384.9115.
6/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.4761 and 384.4765.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	$159,800	-	-
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f	148,554	55,336	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	95,149	60,126	19,940
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	94,700	72,757	11,712
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	73,595	28,769	19,399
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	71,853	18,117	27,294
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	64,538	35,084	21,407
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	48,693	19,510	13,337
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	46,480	6,583	12,378
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	46,187	24,930	28,266
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f	38,301	15,506	9,607
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	35,355	19,881	9,323
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	33,314	31,291	3,302
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	33,219	8,628	10,370
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	32,228	11,821	13,045
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	30,355	8,046	10,957
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s	29,169	6,158	11,353
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	25,616	3	14,753
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard	25,048	4,630	16,606
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	21,805	7,399	7,038
	Total	1,153,960	434,576	260,087
	Total, U.S. exports to China	2,403,437	1,009,380	643,712

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	$384,879	$190,771	$82,803
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	86,287	52,405	15,482
653.2210	Gold coins	68,665	1/	30,064
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	62,701	9,580	18,885
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented	2/ 60,385	2/ 12,605	2/ 30,206
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	52,139	3/ 7,060	19,984
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	46,428	11,303	19,197
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	45,570	4/ 11,957	13,852
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height	39,867	5,084	22,070
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	39,449	14,707	20,556
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	38,709	5/ 2,853	14,488
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	36,288	2,781	10,123
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed	32,351	31,437	11,917
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	32,087	6/ 5,138	14,103
755.1500	Fireworks	29,666	2,065	2,429
384.2305	Women's blouses and shirts, of man-made fibers, not knit	27,487	7/ 5,457	14,059
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented	24,309	8/ 4,088	10,377
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	24,040	9/ 8,418	13,141
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	22,461	5,100	11,426
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over $20 each	22,125	8,208	9,611
	Total	1,175,892	391,016	384,773
	Total, U.S. imports from China	3,453,445	1,040,587	1,281,632

1/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.
2/ TSUSA item 384.5315, which was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289, was split into new TSUSA items 384.5316 and 384.5317 on Aug. 1, 1986. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.5289 and 384.5315; reported 1986 values reflect combined imports under items 384.5315, 384.5316, and 384.5317.
3/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.9015 and 384.9115.
4/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.
5/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.4761 and 384.4765.
6/ TSUSA item 381.6240 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6240. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.6240 and 381.6240.
7/ TSUSA item 384.2305 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.2205. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.2205 and 384.2305.
8/ TSUSA item 381.4130 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4050. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.4050 and 381.4130.
9/ TSUSA item 384.8073 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8073. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.8073 and 384.8073.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$312,981	-	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	280,589	1,047	12,002
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	192,154	63,754	65,681
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	38,132	-	-
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	37,611	18,504	-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	35,862	7,361	18,416
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	13,469	516	7,748
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil	12,659	2,765	1,922
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	11,209	7,004	-
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	10,813	6,558	5,411
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes	8,698	1,077	418
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f	8,504	694	-
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	6,185	2,849	3,552
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f	5,865	1,527	-
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber-processing chemicals, n.s.p.f	5,806	3,990	7
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	5,359	178	4,758
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	4,902	3,537	4,703
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils	4,876	2,822	1,539
709.6320	X-ray apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for medical or dental use	4,715	-	1,002
664.0572	Dozer attachments	4,542	-	-
	Total	1,004,931	124,182	127,160
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R	1,093,772	161,355	161,940

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	$154,041	$305	$137
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	66,179	14,078	17,591
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	56,450	-	35,576
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	52,933	3,683	14,870
605.0260	Palladium	17,172	4,399	6,406
605.0270	Rhodium	16,505	1,877	5,518
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	12,950	746	4,466
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	10,150	2,904	2,094
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	8,363	3,729	5,322
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over $7.75 per gallon	6,519	2,823	2,389
475.0510	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I	5,622	-	2,691
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated	4,300	364	572
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought	4,150	230	2,096
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated	3,738	1,348	1,664
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over $7.75 per gallon	2,866	492	1,451
401.7420	Para-xylene	2,625	-	1,494
618.0650	Aluminum, other than uniform circular cross-section throughout its length, not in coil	2,189	-	-
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium	1,843	1,228	-
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	1,770	-	961
606.3542	Ferrosilicon, containing over 30 percent but not over 60 percent by weight silicon, with over 2 percent by weight of magnesium	1,650	-	1,650
	Total	432,016	38,207	106,946
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R	460,370	65,212	119,711

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-7.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	059,198	-	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	57,778	19,789	9,559
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	40,466	22,732	19,145
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	37,359	13,754	7,921
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	32,784	11,806	95
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	31,066	14,580	8,896
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	16,434	9,633	4,932
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	14,562	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	13,836	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	9,806	5,976	2,038
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower	8,204	-	1,098
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel	7,316	3,422	1,949
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds	6,826	2,666	-
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	5,598	3,018	3,018
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s	5,327	1,054	2,921
421.3400	Sodium silicates	4,540	-	4,540
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	4,371	275	68
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	3,317	1,176	964
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	3,279	1,354	1,036
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	3,122	819	633
	Total	365,191	112,055	68,862
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	513,425	185,040	112,810

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September-- 1985	July-September-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	$200,347	$40,956	$20,126
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	106,776	30,192	37,147
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	17,337	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	40,080	22,041	5,115
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	32,390	4,320	7,329
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	23,396	-	-
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	18,166	-	16,844
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	16,702	5,010	3,936
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	14,804	10,242	5,266
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f	13,936	2/	3,227
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules	13,175	829	3,656
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	12,869	3,477	4,847
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	12,020	6,544	6,099
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	10,559	785	5,563
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	9,086	3/	4,701
475.3000	Kerosene derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both (except motor fuel)	9,041	-	9,041
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	8,717	-	1,354
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	8,715	-	2,982
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	7,729	4/ 1,670	3,200
475.2560	Motor fuel, other than gasoline or jet fuel	7,487	-	7,487
	Total	608,924	143,404	147,919
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	1,074,089	331,817	345,065

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.
2/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.
3/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
4/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-9.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	$4,424	$3,275	$1,149
685.2720	Transceivers, not handheld, other than citizens band (CB), for frequencies over 30 MHz but not over 400 MHz, n.e.s	38	-	-
685.2740	Antennas n.s.p.f	32	-	-
685.4075	Tape recorders and dictation recording and transcribing machines, n.s.p.f., and parts of such machines	6	-	-
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	1	-	-
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f	1	-	-
	Total	4,502	3,275	1,149
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	4,502	3,294	1,149

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
161.9400	Sage, unground	$1,368	$561	$531
384.8210	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented	8	1/ -	-
384.8243	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., man-made fibers, knit	2	2/ -	-
192.2192	Fresh cut flowers n.s.p.f., and bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other plant parts	2	3/ -	2
	Total	1,380	561	533
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania	1,380	918	533

1/ TSUSA item 384.8210 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8110. There were no imports from Albania under items 383.8110 or 384.8210 during July-Sept. 1985.
2/ TSUSA item 384.8243 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8143. There were no imports from Albania under items 383.8143 or 384.8243 during July-Sept. 1985.
3/ TSUSA item 192.2192 was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 192.2190. There were no imports from Albania under item 192.2190 during July-Sept. 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-11.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	$22,295	$7,919	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	11,311	-	-
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	9,708	-	-
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel	7,316	-	1,949
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds	6,826	-	-
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	4,681	2,336	4,681
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	2,988	-	-
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f	2,168	-	-
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s	1,561	1,614	-
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,414	853	-
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	1,131	227	837
724.4575	Magnetic recording discs suitable for use with computers, prepared but not recorded	904	-	-
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	796	-	406
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	711	-	-
674.3501	Lathes (turning machines) for removing or cutting metal, used or rebuilt	695	-	350
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s	635	-	-
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion	631	-	-
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	531	-	337
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	514	28	363
712.5045	Equipment n.s.p.f. for testing electrical, radio, and communications circuits	510	175	151
	Total	77,325	13,153	9,073
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	86,326	25,620	11,260

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September-- 1985	July-September-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	$12,869	$3,477	$4,847
475.3000	Kerosene derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both (except motor fuel)	9,041	-	9,041
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	3,366	256	1,716
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating	1,255	400	573
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	1,128	-	175
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable	865	274	233
384.6530	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued not over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	574	1/ 219	514
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	456	70	183
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented	425	2/ 283	375
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	395	58	194
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled	351	-	160
384.7205	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	346	3/ 879	280
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over $4 per gallon, white	247	71	172
253.0500	Handmade paper, not impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, or decorated	246	-	-
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	231	4/ 177	164
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	225	-	225
682.9500	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof	170	578	-
664.0710	Backhoes, shovels, clamshells and draglines	168	-	168
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	167	102	110
461.3500	Perfumes, colognes and toilet waters containing alcohol	116	-	16
	Total	32,641	6,844	19,147
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	35,204	8,723	20,044

1/ TSUSA item 384.6530 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6530. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.6530 and 384.6530.
2/ TSUSA item 384.7220 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7220. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7220 and 384.7220.
3/ TSUSA item 384.7205 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7205. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7205 and 384.7205.
4/ TSUSA item 384.8073 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8073. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.8073 and 384.8073.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-13.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September-- 1985	July-September-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	$919	$233	$346
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	195	52	55
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	104	46	45
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	59	9	19
	Total	1,276	339	464
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	1,276	339	464

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-14.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over $6.80 per pair	$28	1/ -	-
	Total	28	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba	28	-	-

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940. However, there were no imports from Cuba under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	$12,818	$2,938	$4,927
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	12,358	7,634	5,099
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	2,851	-	-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	1,320	-	99
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s	1,130	-	198
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	678	-	68
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	633	49	244
685.6043	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), designed for use in civil aircraft	530	-	107
404.3940	Nitrogen function compounds n.s.p.f., and their derivatives	523	-	276
710.1014	Gyroscopic and magnetic compasses designed for use in civil aircraft, and parts thereof	406	-	49
670.8000	Parts of textile reeling, winding, beaming, warping, or slashing machines, and parts of textile machines for preparing yarns	381	-	281
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	321	8	8
666.2510	Meat- and poultry-processing machinery and equipment and parts thereof	296	-	-
668.0030	Machines for making cellulosic pulp, new	290	-	290
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f	287	8	101
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	279	70	107
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	253	-	1
670.1220	Textile reeling or winding machines	244	-	244
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed	243	-	-
670.0735	Machines n.s.p.f. used in preparation of natural or man-made fibers, and textile machines n.s.p.f. for producing yarns	232	-	-
	Total	36,074	10,708	12,098
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	44,049	16,224	15,143

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September-- 1985	July-September-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	$7,571	-	$1,354
520.1120	Diamonds, not set	4,534	-	4,534
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type	2,835	1,106	1,492
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over $6.80 per pair	2,580	1/	1,126
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	2,529	713	1,366
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	2,037	453	509
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	1,926	-	-
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s	1,452	465	480
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	1,445	184	386
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men	1,437	2/	312
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1,424	514	278
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads	1,264	450	375
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	1,221	409	294
700.3522	Leather athletic footwear n.s.p.f., for men, youths, and boys	1,138	3/	692
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought	1,097	-	-
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	1,040	4/ 457	610
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, $250 and under, estimated	1,011	309	347
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over $0.30 but not over $3 each	951	424	338
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	938	343	938
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon	898	224	572
	Total	39,329	6,049	16,004
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	66,690	18,161	26,947

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940.
2/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
3/ TSUSA item 700.3522, along with TSUSA item 700.3517, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3515.
4/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8359 and 381.8359.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	$14,682	-	$4,334
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	4,919	-	-
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen	836	211	296
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s	750	525	241
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	727	-	113
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment	715	680	-
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	649	162	-
670.7600	Parts of machines suitable for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	543	-	85
145.6100	Almonds, prepared or preserved, whether shelled or not shelled	536	-	-
474.2824	Lithographic and offset printing inks, other than news ink	387	-	116
676.2600	Analog and hybrid data processing machines, n.s.p.f	309	-	309
431.4490	Esters of inorganic acids n.e.s. and their salts, and derivatives thereof	304	-	304
694.4043	Single engine nonmilitary airplanes, new, other than rotary wing	279	-	-
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers	252	38	134
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	228	-	110
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	223	3	22
184.6640	Meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption (animal feed), other than fresh, chilled, or frozen	223	-	223
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery	200	-	200
685.8017	Fixed electrical capacitor chips, ceramic	191	1/	57
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	189	-	2
	Total	27,140	1,620	6,544
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	29,825	5,678	7,719

1/ Schedule B item 685.8017, along with four other Schedule B items, was created on January 1, 1986, from former Schedule B item 685.8015.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	$12,645	-	$2,738
607.8360	Sheets of iron or steel, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I	5,239	219	3,037
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	3,576	1,822	1,035
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	2,501	-	248
709.6320	Apparatus for medical or dental use and parts thereof	2,065	-	-
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	1,900	-	1,710
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	1,766	-	650
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	1,562	485	524
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	1,336	-	896
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	1,320	604	459
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type	1,318	60	1,318
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per pound, zinc coated, not having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I	1,166	575	795
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	1,152	245	300
401.1000	Benzene	1,134	-	-
494.2000	Montan wax	1,021	359	63
608.1310	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, painted or varnished, valued over 10 cents per pound	819	-	221
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	815	20	349
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	803	207	207
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials	638	162	117
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	590	317	49
	Total	43,366	5,075	14,717
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	65,079	14,703	22,523

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower	$8,204	-	$1,098
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)	2,776	846	1,160
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	2,491	1,003	681
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	2,223	847	388
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	1,380	-	97
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	1,285	-	-
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	1,082	-	225
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion	1,043	419	162
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	1,012	67	67
678.3532	Extrusion machines for use in processing thermoplastic materials	890	-	890
640.3820	Metal tanks having a capacity over 75 gallons, for industrial plants or other storage or manufacturing uses	750	-	-
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings	737	-	-
444.1210	Polyamide resins, nylon type	727	93	259
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	614	57	200
772.5900	Tubes, of rubber or plastics, for tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements	606	127	190
431.9090	Acyclic organic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f	574	53	332
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs	568	-	112
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f	558	9	-
700.2470	Women's boots, dress and casual, with uppers of leather	553	149	241
191.1520	Bull semen (bovine)	543	37	77
	Total	28,615	3,707	6,177
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	46,736	15,388	11,815

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-20.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	$24,116	$7,810	$8,321
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f	13,500	1/	3,128
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules	13,175	829	3,656
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	12,555	3,625	2,684
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	5,364	705	1,463
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	4,644	317	35
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	3,452	2/	1,080
381.8315	Men's or boys' overcoats, topcoats and car coats, of wool, not knit, valued over $4 per pound	3,045	3/ 598	2,535
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	2,655	1,056	1,056
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f	2,119	476	657
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	1,648	541	717
678.3240	Parts of machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electronic tubes	1,586	-	1,576
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors	1,440	1,024	324
381.8311	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of wool, valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	1,402	4/ 1,172	533
730.1900	Pistols and revolvers n.s.p.f., valued over $8 each	1,353	35	713
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	1,346	-	437
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented	1,346	5/ 990	971
384.7556	Women's, girls', and infants' wool trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented	1,288	6/ 751	873
384.9140	Women's coats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, of man-made fibers, not knit, not ornamented	1,184	7/ -	1,184
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound	1,078	405	270
	Total	98,293	20,333	32,213
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	160,534	48,376	56,526

1/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.
2/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
3/ TSUSA item 381.8315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8315. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8315 and 381.8315.
4/ TSUSA item 381.8311 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8311. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8311 and 381.8311.
5/ TSUSA item 384.7220 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7220. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7220 and 384.7220.
6/ TSUSA item 384.7556 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7556. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7556 and 384.7556.
7/ TSUSA item 384.9140 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9040. There were no imports from Hungary under items 383.9040 or 384.9140 during July-Sept. 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-21.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	036	-	-
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	19	-	19
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	6	2	-
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	5	2	-
433.1079	Prepared culture media	4	-	4
709.0900	Bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes, and parts thereof	3	-	-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	2	-	-
	Total	74	5	23
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	74	8	23

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-22.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted	$516	$10	$13
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted	195	146	195
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted	129	279	-
240.2100	Plywood with a face ply of softwood	14	-	14
175.4500	Sesame seeds	13	-	13
138.0540	Frozen broccoli	9	-	-
240.0340	Softwood veneers n.s.p.f., whether or not face finished, not reinforced or backed with paper or other flexible material	4	-	-
384.9152	Women's coats n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	3	1/ -	-
384.9129	Infants' blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	2	2/ -	-
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percen. alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over $4 per gallon, white	2	-	2
222.6000	Articles, n.s.p.f., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip	1	-	-
381.9510	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	1	3/ -	-
384.9425	Women's dresses n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	1	4/ -	-
	Total	888	434	236
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	888	575	236

1/ TSUSA item 384.9152 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9052. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 383.9052 or 384.9152 during July-Sept. 1985.
2/ TSUSA item 384.9129 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9029. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 383.9029 or 384.9129 during July-Sept. 1985.
3/ TSUSA item 381.9510 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9510. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 379.9510 or 381.9510 during July-Sept. 1985.
4/ TSUSA item 384.9425 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9225. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 383.9225 or 384.9425 during July-Sept. 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-23.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
790.2500	Hand fans	$2	-	$2
	Total	2	-	2
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea	2	-	2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September-- 1985	July-September-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	$16,488	$8,481	$4,437
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	16,433	9,630	4,981
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	8,887	5,843	1,854
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	5,970	2,649	2,897
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	5,598	3,018	3,018
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s	4,951	1,002	2,896
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	2,528	628	430
170.6500	Cigarettes	2,153	15	611
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	2,135	2,078	1,125
461.2500	Perfumes, colognes, and toilet waters	1,982	654	725
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	1,924	513	1,114
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	1,829	1,443	666
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,552	-	-
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	1,280	354	420
310.0027	Nylon yarns, high tenacity	1,102	723	642
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	1,042	1,878	-
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	972	-	-
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	816	172	281
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	753	278	117
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	728	20	76
	Total	79,123	39,377	26,290
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	110,115	66,791	37,027

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-26.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	$76,987	$21,266	$25,982
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	7,197	.2	890
493.1200	Casein	4,028	877	1,470
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use	3,648	170	2,288
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	3,605	1,169	1,013
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	3,337	1,529	514
646.2622	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, not coated or plated	2,862	1,731	1,219
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	2,676	870	925
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per pound, zinc coated, not having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I	2,035	513	923
609.8041	Channels of iron or steel other than alloy, having a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more, not advanced	1,926	-	72
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	1,595	1/	612
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men	1,468	2/	389
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces	1,438	670	471
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles	1,433	593	459
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	1,330	3/ 305	346
100.0110	Horses, male, for breeding	1,253	46	1,000
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	1,162	1,793	605
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	1,145	-	-
381.4715	Men's or boys' raincoats, 3/4-length or longer, of cotton, not knit	1,116	4/ 829	486
107.3515	Canned hams and shoulders, less than 3 pounds	1,053	367	524
	Total	121,294	32,738	40,189
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	167,373	52,224	57,468

1/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
2/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
3/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8359 and 381.8359.
4/ TSUSA item 381.4715 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4615. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.4615 and 381.4715.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-27.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$49,489	-	-
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	32,784	11,806	95
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	31,066	14,580	8,896
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	20,802	8,355	5,224
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	16,804	6,077	-
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	6,940	1,809	4,928
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	6,655	-	-
421.3400	Sodium silicates	4,540	-	4,540
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	2,884	-	-
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	2,724	926	723
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	1,516	293	-
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s	1,497	-	-
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	1,487	-	-
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s	1,439	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	1,083	-	-
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	1,046	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	919	133	184
250.0281	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood, n.e.s	835	-	694
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	817	-	228
674.9002	Parts, for appliances, other	761	-	761
	Total	186,092	43,980	26,273
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	196,373	55,338	29,847

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September-- 1985	July-September-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	$196,863	$40,700	$18,410
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	17,337	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	40,080	22,041	5,115
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	23,365	-	-
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	19,745	4,320	4,591
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	18,166	-	16,844
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	12,020	6,544	6,099
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	11,407	8,087	3,245
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	7,596	1/ 1,663	3,192
475.2560	Motor fuel, other than gasoline or jet fuel	7,487	-	7,487
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	6,815	-	1,272
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	6,426	-	6,426
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	5,517	2,899	-
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	5,118	80	4,100
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases, and like containers and cases n.s.p.f., of leather	4,899	1,765	1,652
475.0510	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I	4,797	-	4,797
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented	4,773	2/ 2,234	2,438
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	4,033	1,134	1,657
727.3535	Tables n.s.p.f., of wood	3,742	1,134	1,171
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2 50 per pair	3,688	3/	2,869
	Total	429,467	109,938	91,366
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	579,210	189,630	161,558

1/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.
2/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.3905 and 381.3905.
3/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-29.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	$20,311	$4,891	$8,089
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	287	-	73
386.1110	Tents and tarpaulins, of cotton	269	-	-
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	236	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	176	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $500	112	22	38
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	105	-	43
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	98	17	49
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	48	-	2
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	36	21	16
684.6444	Electrical telegraph apparatus and instruments n.s.p.f., and parts	11	1/ -	11
442.8500	Drugs, packaged or measured for retail, n.e.s., for human use	6	-	6
401.0139	Xylenes, other than ortho-xylene and para-xylene	1	-	1
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f	1	-	-
	Total	21,696	4,952	8,327
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	21,696	4,952	8,327

1/ Schedule B item 684.6444, along with Schedule B item 684.6442, was created on January 1, 1986, from former Schedule B item 684.6440. There were no exports to Vietnam under item 684.6440 during July-September 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table B-30.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
381.9400	Men's or boys' sport shirts not having two or more colors in the warp or the filling, of man-made fibers, not knit	$45	1/ -	$45
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	31	-	-
384.2935	Womens' and girls' cotton knit sweatshirts, not ornamented	31	2/ -	31
384.5234	Women's and girls' cotton playsuits, washsuits, sunsuits, and similar apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	27	3/ -	-
384.2934	Infants' cotton knit sweatshirts, not ornamented	27	2/ -	27
384.9000	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f.. of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	13	4/ -	-
	Total	175	-	103
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	175	-	103

1/ TSUSA item 381.9400 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9555. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.
2/ TSUSA items 384.2934 and 384.2935 were created on July 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 384.2940. TSUSA item 384.2940 had been created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.2728. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.
3/ TSUSA item 384.5234 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5034. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.
4/ TSUSA item 384.9000 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9070. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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GLOSSARY

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Abbreviation	Full wording
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EAA	Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC	European Community
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NME's	Nonmarket economy countries
OEA	Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL	Qualified General License
SCE	State-controlled economy
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification SITC categories are defined as follows: 1-digit SITC: Section 2-digit SITC: Division 3-digit SITC: Group 4-digit SITC: Subgroup 5-digit SITC: Item
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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(1) summary of developments in U.S.-NME trade for that calendar quarter, with the summary of the fourth quarter as an annual review;

(2) summary tables and figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;

(3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

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